The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 7576.—VOL. XLVI. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1862. PRICE THREEPENCE

BIRTHS.

On Saturday, the 13th instant, at her residence, Mongarlowe Lodge, Little River, near Braidwood, Mrs. Alfred F. Tompson, of a daughter.

On Monday, the 15th instant, at Cleveland-street, Redfern, Mrs. Joseph Cook, of a daughter.

On the 16th instant, at her residence, Balmain, Mrs. John Lewis, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 15th September, at Sydney, New South Wales, by special license, by the Rev. Dr. Steel, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. William Paterson Grey, of Sydney, to Elizabeth Ann, daughter of Mr. Thomas Pengelly, late of Richmond-terrace, Fedminster-street, Bristol, and niece of Mr. G. H. Hall, of her Majesty's Customs of the port of Bristol.

DEATHS.

On the 14th instant, at Nuranga Cottage, Bondi, Herbert, infant son of Herbert and Louisa Wilson, aged 8 months.

On the 16th instant, at Sydney, Mr. Benjamin F. Baker, native of Charleston, South Carolina, North America, aged 28 years.

On the 16th instant, at her late residence, Newtown, Lucy Richardson, the beloved wife of Mr. David Woodhams, aged 66 years.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

OTAGO GOLD-FIELDS.—Steam to NELSON, PICTON, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, TARANAKI, OTAGO, and the BLUFF. The Intercolonial Royal Mail Co.'s s. s. LORD WORSLEY, JAMES BOWDEN, commander, will be despatched forty-eight hours after arrival for the above ports.
For freight and passage, apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.
JOHN VINE HALL, general manager.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Steam to and from the HUNTER during the month of September, 1862:—
FROM SYDNEY:
The MORPETH, on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 12 p.m.
The CITY OF NEWCASTLE, on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 7 a.m.
The PATERSON, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 a.m.
FROM MORPETH:
The MORPETH, on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 7 a.m.
The CITY OF NEWCASTLE, on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 2 p.m.
The PATERSON, on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 2 p.m.
A Steamer to CLARENCE TOWN direct, on the 24th instant, at 7 a.m.
P. J. COHEN, Manager.
Offices, foot of Market-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—The CITY OF NEWCASTLE, TO-MORROW (Thursday) MORNING, at 7.
The MORPETH, on FRIDAY NIGHT, at 12.
P. J. COHEN, manager.
Offices, foot of Market-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS
To MELBOURNE (for light freight and passengers only).—CITY OF SYDNEY, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, THURSDAY, at 3.
To ADELAIDE via MELBOURNE, en route to KING GEORGE'S SOUND (for light freight and passengers only).—CITY OF SYDNEY, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, THURSDAY, at 3.
To EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.—Steamer, WEDNESDAY, 24th September, at 3 p.m.
To HUNTER RIVER.—COLLAROY, TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, at 11.
To CLARENCE TOWN.—COLLAROY, TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, at 11.
To MANNING RIVER.—DIAMANTINA, MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 4.
To BRISBANE direct.—PRINCE OF WALES, MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
To MARYBOROUGH.—WILLIAMS, TUESDAY, 23rd September, at 5 p.m.
To ROCKHAMPTON direct.—BOOMERANG, TUESDAY, 23rd September, at 5 p.m.
To NELSON, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, and OTAGO.—RANGATIRA, WEDNESDAY, 1st October, at 5 p.m.
From BRISBANE, to IPSWICH.—The BRISBANE, and the IPSWICH, daily.
BRISBANE.—Fortnightly communication between BRISBANE, MARYBOROUGH, and ROCKHAMPTON.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

WATSON'S BAY STEAMER.—The PREMIER commenced running on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, leaving

Circular Quay	Woolloomooloo	Watson's Bay
10.15 and 2.15.	10.30 and 2.30.	8.30 a.m., 12, and 5 p.m.

Fare 6d.

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS, THIS DAY.—Fare, 1s.; children, 6d.—PHANTOM leaves Elliott's Wharf,

Circular Quay.	Woolloomooloo.	Manly.
10.15, 2.15, 5.30	10.30, 2.30	8.15, 12.0, 4.30

S. H. WILSON, agent.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—Swift Steamers to Parramatta, from the Phoenix Wharf, at 9, 1, and 5 daily, and from Parramatta at 7 and 11 a.m., and 3 p.m. Fares—Cabin, 1s. 6d., return ticket 2s. 6d.; steerage, 1s., return ticket only 1s. 6d., being 9d. each way.
On SUNDAY.—From Parramatta at 7 a.m. and 4 p.m.; from Sydney, at 9 a.m. and 6 p.m.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG.—KIAMA, THIS NIGHT, at 11.
MERIMBULA.—KIAMA, THIS NIGHT, at 11.
CLYDE RIVER.—KEMBLA, TO-MORROW, at noon.
WOGONGO.—Steamer, TO-MORROW, at noon.
KIAMA.—HUNTER, on FRIDAY, at 11 p.m.
SHOALHAVEN.—HUNTER, on FRIDAY, at 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA.—KEMBLA, on MONDAY, at noon.
MORUYA.—KEMBLA, on MONDAY, at noon.

C. and R. R. S. N. COMPANY.—The steamship URARA, for Grafton, Clarence River, TO-NIGHT, at 10 o'clock.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, secretary.

FOR KEMPSEY, MACLEAY PACKET. Freight or passage apply Baltic Wharf.

MARGARET, for MACLEAY RIVER. Freight or passage apply on board, Market Wharf.

MACLEAY PACKET, for KEMPSEY, FRIDAY next. Freight or passage apply Baltic Wharf.

FOR THE RICHMOND RIVER, going to PELICAN TREE and LISMORE.—The COMMERCE.
Apply to W. WRIGHT, Pacific Wharf.

UNCLE TOM, for BRISBANE.—Shippers by this vessel are requested to pass their ENTRIES, and send in bills of lading, by noon THIS DAY.
MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FOR BRISBANE.—The DON JUAN is now fast loading, at Towns' Wharf.
For freight apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FOR PORT DENISON and BROAD SOUND.—The clipper schooner POLICEMAN, 120 tons, Captain TILL, will commence loading on WEDNESDAY, and will have quick despatch. No goods received on board without shipping order.
J. and W. BYRNES and CO.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON and PORT CURTIS.—The regular trader JENNY LIND, CURRAN, master, is now receiving cargo, at Campbell's Wharf, for the above port, and will sail shortly.
For freight or passage apply to LOTZE and LARNACH.

ROCKHAMPTON direct.—☞ The clipper schooner FOX is now fast loading, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, and being under charter, will be quickly despatched.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the foot of Bathurst-street, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON direct.—The regular trader A1 clipper schooner JEANIE DOVE will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant. Shippers will please complete their shipments, pass ENTRIES, and send in bills of lading for signature at once.
For freight or passage apply to Captain LAKE, on board, Commercial Wharf; or to HAYNES, BROWN, and CO., Spring-street.

FOR TWOFOLD BAY.—The schooner GIPSY, A. BARTER, master, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 17th instant.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at Victoria Wharf; or J. HARPUR, George-street.

ONLY VESSEL for GEELONG direct.—The first-class colonial-built clipper-brig CITY OF SYDNEY, THOMAS BISHOP, commander, will sail on SATURDAY first.
ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, and CO.

ONLY VESSEL for LAUNCESTON.—☞ The favourite regular trader BREADALBANE, J. M'KINLAY, commander, clears at the Customs on FRIDAY, and sails the following day.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

CHARTER.—☞ Wanted to Charter, a VESSEL, of 200 to 300 tons, for about three months. Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

OTAGO GOLD-FIELDS.—☞ The clipper-schooner RAVEN, J. M'DONALD, commander, having nearly the whole of her cargo engaged, will be quickly despatched.
For freight or passage apply LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR OTAGO Direct.—The A1 clipper ship LOCHIEL, 1000 tons, Captain HADDEN, will sail positively on the 28th instant.
The LOCHIEL, having been the favourite vessel to the Gold-fields last year, passengers are requested to make early application to Captain HADDEN, on board, Campbell's Wharf; or to FLOWER, SALTING, and CO., agents.

OTAGO.—The GOLD-FIELDS.—The NOTOS is proceeding to sea, full of passengers, and others are now invited to pay their deposit with the undersigned, who have now proved themselves true to their advertisements.
Apply LINCKER and CO.

FOR OTAGO.—The clipper barque NOTOS will leave the Circular Quay TO-MORROW, Thursday, at 9 a.m., and will proceed direct to sea.
Another vessel on the berth.
Apply LINCKER and CO., Lower George-street.

THE FIRST VESSEL for OTAGO GOLD-FIELD.—The first-class clipper barque DUNEDIN, 208 tons register, KIRBY, master, will sail positively on FRIDAY next.
For freight or passage (having superior accommodation), apply to the captain, on board; or to BROWN and SON, Market Wharf.

NEW ZEALAND LINE OF PACKETS, conveying passengers and freight to the COROMANDEL and OTAGO GOLD DIGGINGS.—Having made arrangements for establishing a regular line of passenger ships to ply between Sydney and the New Zealand Ports, we are now prepared to book passengers and freight at moderate prices.
Passengers by this line may rely on the strictest attention being paid to their comforts, both as regards cleanliness and proper ventilation, as well as a liberal dietary scale.
THOMAS ROWE, NORTON, and CO., shipbrokers.
Office—Circular Quay, corner of Pitt-street, where intending passengers may inspect the vessels previous to securing their passage.
☞ Agents in New Zealand, THOMAS NORTON and CO.

FIRST and ONLY VESSEL for the GOLD-FIELDS of OTAGO.—The fine frigate-built ship BENGAL, 500 tons register, ROELLS, commander, is now alongside the Circular Quay, and will sail on SATURDAY.
Passengers are requested to inspect her superior accommodations, and to secure places without delay. This vessel will not carry any cargo, so as to sail at advertised time. A liberal dietary scale will be provided.
Steerage passage, £6 10s.; intermediate, for married couples, £8.
MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FOR AUCKLAND.—☞ The Aberdeen clipper-built brig WOODLARK, J. M'CLEMENTS, commander, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will be quickly despatched.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR PASSENGERS and LIGHT FREIGHT only.—For SAN FRANCISCO the fine fast-sailing clipper-ship NOR'WESTER, R. B. ALMY commander, 1267 tons register. This ship will commence her loading the first week in September, and is under engagement to sail before the end of the month. She is a large and exceedingly convenient ship, and offers a very desirable opportunity for the shipment of light goods, or for persons desirous of proceeding to California.
Apply to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

FOR HONGKONG.—The fine frigate-built ship SHAND, Captain MOSCROPE, will be despatched for the above port in all September.
For passage only apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FOR LONDON.—For Wool and Passengers only.—First ship to sail positively for London. February Wool Sales.—The well-known A1 Aberdeen clipper ship JASON, 976, tons register, GEORGE STUART, commander. Has the whole of her dead weight engaged, and will be despatched punctually on 5th November.
This vessel is a favourite one with passengers, has excellent accommodation, and is well found in every respect.
Apply on board to Captain STUART; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.

FOR LONDON.—The fine A1 Aberdeen clipper ship TRANSATLANTIC, 614 tons register, W. PHILIP, commander. Has all her dead weight, and will have prompt despatch. Has a full poop, and unusually comfortable accommodation for passengers.
Apply to Captain PHILLIP, on board, at Circular Quay; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.

CHARTERS FOR GUANO.—The undersigned are authorised to Charter Vessels for the conveyance of Guano from the Cincha Islands to the United Kingdom.
BRIGHT, BROTHERS and CO., Melbourne.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the French Barque MEHARI, Captain Lepretre, new vessel, of 270 tons register.
Apply to VIAL D'ARAM, 8, Macquarie-place.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the A1 American ship SILAS GREENMAN, 733 tons register, NATHANIEL WEBBER, commander.
Apply to the Captain, on board, Circular Quay; or to FLOWER, SALTING, and CO., agents.

SHIP WALTER HOOD, from LONDON.—Consignees per above vessel are requested to pass their entries at once for Smith's Wharf. All goods impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at their expense and risk. Bills of lading must be produced, and freight paid, at the office of the undersigned, where orders for delivery will be given. JACOB L. MONTEFIORE, 16th September.

SHIP SPIRIT OF THE NORTH, from London.—All Accounts and CLAIMS against this ship must be rendered in duplicate by Noon on WEDNESDAY 17th instant. WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., agents, 100, Pitt-street.

SHIP SOUTH AMERICA, from NEW YORK.—Consignees by the above vessel are requested to pass ENTRIES at once for Towns' Wharf. Bills of lading must be produced and freight paid, when an order for delivery will be given. All goods impeding discharge will be entered and stored at the risk and expense of consignees.
R. TOWNS and CO., agents.

ALL ACCOUNTS against the French ship ESTHER, that are not rendered at my office on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, will not be recognised.
VIAL D'ARAM, 8, Macquarie place.

NOTICE.—The shipping community are informed that the Port of Amoy affords unequalled advantages and facilities for the REPAIR of VESSELS in the Amoy Dock Company's New Granite Dock, which is in complete working order, and capable of receiving vessels of great draught of water, and 300 feet in length.
The Company keep on hand a large supply of timber, spars, iron, copper, and metal sheathing, lumber, paints, and every requisite for repairing and refitting vessels, and the work is done under the superintendance of experienced European shipwrights and smiths. The dock is fitted with caisson gate.
Iron ships requiring to dock for cleaning and painting will find every accommodation in this dock, at reasonable charges.
Good quarters on the premises for crews of vessels of war using the dock.
Amoy, China, June 1862.

BALMAIN REGATTA, 1862.—A Public MEETING will be held in the Balmain School of Arts on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 8 o'clock p.m.

MASONIC.—Lodge of INSTRUCTION attached to the Lodge of Harmony No. 814 E. C. Usual Meeting, THIS EVENING, at the Hall, at 7 o'clock p.m.

CRICKET.—An Adjourned MEETING of the Committee of the New South Wales Cricket Association will take place at Mr. Charles Lawrence's Cricketing Depot, George-street, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at half-past 7 o'clock.
JOSEPH R. CLAYTON, hon. sec.

TO THE ELECTORS OF BRISBANE WARD.—A MEETING of the friends of Mr. Alderman DUFFIN will be held at LONGFORD'S, Blue Bell Hotel, Erskine-street, on WEDNESDAY next, at half-past seven o'clock, for the purpose of taking steps to secure his re-election.
Mr. Alderman DUFFIN will attend the meeting to answer any question which may be put to him.

AUSTRALIAN LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ASSOCIATION.—Mr. Holroyd's Wine Bill.—The Committee are requested to meet at Mr. W. Smith's, Glasgow Arms, George-street, TO-MORROW (Thursday) MORNING, at half-past 10 sharp. B. PALMER, honorary secretary.

AUSTRALIAN LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ASSOCIATION.—Mr. Holroyd's Wine Bill.—The Committee are requested to meet at Mr. W. Smith's, Glasgow Arms, George-street, THIS (Thursday) MORNING, at half-past 10 sharp. B. PALMER, honorary secretary.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

ANDREW SIMS, Stonemason, who resided formerly with Mrs. Matthews, William-street, Woolloomooloo, write immediately to your Brother STEWART, Kangaroo Point, Tasmania.

JAMES JACKSON, of Bourke-street, Sydney, please call on F. WILDMAN, HERALD Office.

JOHN SYKES, communicate at once with ELMS and CO., of Melbourne.

MRS. NUTTS is requested to send her Address to S. FULLER, 286, Pitt-street.

MR. EDWARD WARD, formerly of Upper Grosvenor-street, London is requested to communicate his address to Messrs. THACKER, DANIELL, and CO., 10, O'Connell-street, Sydney.

MR. JOHN HASSARD, who arrived in Sydney many years ago, if living, is requested to communicate immediately with Mr. ALEXANDER J. GIBB, Melbourne, Victoria; if dead, any tidings respecting his decease, when and where, will be thankfully received. Mr. Gibb has important information for him. Melbourne, 10th September, 1862.

THOMAS TURNER, of Staddleford, Cambridge, will hear of ALLAN PARKINSON, by addressing to ROBERT R. TOYS, Dublin Tavern, Botany Road, Redfern.

VOLUNTEER CLUB.—The attention of Members is particularly directed to the TENTH CLAUSE of the RULES. C. A. WILSON, Jun., Hon. Secretary.

BALMAIN SCHOOL OF ARTS, THURSDAY, September 18th.—"An Evening with Thomas Hood," by the Rev. G. H. STANLEY, M.A. To commence at eight o'clock precisely.
T. J. JAQUES, secretary.

ELECTRO-BIOLOGICAL EXPERIMENTS, by Mr. ALFRED CANE, in the new Hall, School of Arts, on MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS next. Ladies and gentlemen susceptible of mesmeric influence are respectfully invited to meet Mr. Cane, at his residence, Stanley-street, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS give daily by Mrs. BEER, at her residence, 3, Australia-street, Newtown.

SYDNEY POULTRY ASSOCIATION.—The Annual EXHIBITION of Poultry and Pigeons will take place at the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 1st and 2nd of October next.
The Entries must be forwarded to the Secretary (from whom prize schedules and entrance forms can be obtained) on or before SATURDAY, the 20th September.
W. H. CATLETT, secretary.
261, Elizabeth-street, August 22.

ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS PRIZE.—The Directors of the AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY offer the above sum as a premium for the best design and specification for the erection of a building for their office premises in Sydney.
Each design must bear a motto, and be accompanied by a sealed envelope, inscribed with the same motto, containing the name and address of the designer. No envelope will be opened until the decision of the Directors has been arrived at.
Designs, endorsed "Designs for New Building," must be delivered at this office, before noon of FRIDAY, the 31st day of October next. All particulars as to site and requirements can be obtained on application.
By order of the Board,
ROBERT THOMSON, Secretary.
Principal Office, Hunter street, Sydney, 5th September.

15-62. Town Clerk's Office,
Municipal Council Chambers,
Parramatta, 4th September, 1862.
TENDERS will be received at this office, up to WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at noon, from persons willing to contract for the forming, pitching, kerbing, and guttering, with other works, in portions of Macquarie and Marsden streets, Parramatta.
Plans and specifications can be seen, and forms of tender obtained, together with further particulars, by applying at the office of the town surveyor.
Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Works in Macquarie and Marsden streets."
JOHN CHAS. BARKER, town clerk.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required for the erection of STORES at Rockhampton. Apply to HAYNES, BROWN, and CO., Spring-street, Sydney.

TO GAS CONSUMERS.—The undermentioned persons are the only Gasfitters licensed by the Australian Gas Light Company:—

Thomas J. Bown	Richard Lovegrove
William Cooper	Alexander M'Leod
Edward Constable	Joseph Miller
J. Corbett	William Moorhouse
Kenrick Hampson	Edwin Painter
John Hawkesford	James Penson
Francis Hearle	Frederick R. Robinson
George Jones	Robert Thomson
P. M. Kirkham	James Turner.

R. MANSFIELD, secretary.
Gas Company's Office, Sydney, 9th September.

A. S. B. C.—AUSTRALIAN SUBSCRIPTION BOAT CLUB, Woolloomooloo Bay (established May, 1859).—Subscription, £1 10s per quarter, or £5 per annum, commencing from date of joining. Subscribers entitled to the use of boats at any time between 6 a.m. and 9 p.m. Conveyance to and from Domain free from 6 a.m. to 7 p.m. Subscribers are allowed to take ladies and children in the boats of the club free, and gentlemen friends on payment of half the usual boat hire. The club possesses the largest and most varied stock of boats in the colonies, consisting of Skiffs, light and heavy Dingies, four and six oared Gigs, Whaleboats, Yachts, &c. Spacious Club and Dressing Rooms are attached, for the use of Subscribers. Boats Let to Non-Subscribers by the hour or day.

	Per diem.	Afternoon.	Per hour.
Skiffs	6s	4s	1s
Ditto racing	8s	5s	1s 6d
Gigs	8s to 20s	5s to 10s	2s 6d
Yachts	12s 6d	7s 6d	
Dingies	5s	3s	1s
Whaleboats	8s	5s	

Parties conveyed to Garden Island, and called for as required, at reasonable rates.
P. R. HOLDSWORTH.
P S.—The afternoon commences at 12 noon.

IN the ASSIGNED ESTATE of Mr. JOHN BROUGHTON, of Newcastle.—All persons having claims against the above Estate are requested to send in a statement thereof on or before 24th instant, to the Trustees, under cover to care of Messrs. KEEP and PARSONS, York-street, Sydney, in order that a dividend may be declared with as little delay as possible. Creditors not complying with this notice will be excluded from participation in the dividend. Sydney, 9th September.

UNITED FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—This Company will be prepared to accept Fire Risks on and after MONDAY, 22nd instant. Forms of proposal can be obtained at the offices of the Company, 325, George-street, Sydney, four doors north of Wynyard-street.
CHARLES KEMP, chairman.

EDUCATION at HUNTER'S HILL.—The Rev. G. BAYLEY, M.A., Oxon, takes day pupils five days of the week from 9 to 12 and 2 to 4. Terms, Five Pounds the quarter.

SUNBURY HOUSE, Cleveland Paddocks.—Vacancies for BOARDERS and DAY PUPILS. For terms, apply to Miss TREEVE. (References kindly permitted to Dr. O'Brien, Rev. G. King, Rev. A. H. Stephen, Rev. G. H. Moreton, and M. Metcalfe, Esq., J.P.

DENHAM COURT.—Miss LESTER begs to inform her friends, that the 3rd quarter will commence the 1st October next. Terms, 12 guineas per quarter. N.B.—The young ladies can have the benefit of horse exercise.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The CLASS LIST for the current quarter will be read in the schoolroom—FRIDAY, September 19th, at 3 p.m.
The friends of pupils, and old pupils, are invited to be present.
W. J. STEPHENS, Head Master.

PRIVATE TUITION given, on moderate terms, English, French, Arithmetic, or Algebra. C. N. C., HERALD Office.

CAMDEN, Adelaide, and Hobart Town pressed OATEN HAY, LUCERNE HAY, for private SALE by the undersigned, in lots to suit purchasers. The above are very superior samples. THOMAS DAWSON, auctioneer and commission agent, 421, George-street.

PERUVIAN and BAKER'S Island GUANO for SALE. Apply to P. FARRELLY, Farrelly's Wharf.

LUCERNE and OATEN HAY, very superior lots, on SALE, at W. PRITCHARD'S, Market Wharf.

COLONIAL TOBACCO.—A few bags of Norrie's Twist, on SALE, at W. PRITCHARD'S, Market Wharf.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.—J. and W. Macarthur's. RALPH HUTCHINSON, sole agent, George-st.

PERAMBULATORS, single and double, with and without hoods. M'MAHON'S, 410, George-street.

DRESSING Cases, Work Boxes, and Writing Desks, in variety. M'MAHON'S, 410, George-street.

PORTMANTEAUS and Travelling Bags; a large and varied selection, at M'MAHON'S, 410, George-st.

TO CHAIR-CANERS.—The best caners' cane in Sydney. WILEY and SON, Park-street.

LYSTER'S ROYAL ITALIAN and ENGLISH OPERA SEASON.
VICTORIA THEATRE.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE!
Musical Director and Conductor—A. Reiff, jun.
Under the patronage of the Right Honorable SIR JOHN YOUNG, Bart., K.C.B., and LADY YOUNG.
Last Night of IL TROVATORE!
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, September 17th, will be given (for the last time) Verdi's Grand Opera of
IL TROVATORE.
Count di Luna .... Mr. Henry Wharton
Manrico .... Mr. Henry Squires
Ferrando .... Mr. J. E. Kitts
Inez .... Mrs. Ada King
Azucena .... Miss Georgia Hodson
Leonora .... Madame Lucy Escott
TO-MORROW EVENING, last night of Wallace's opera of LURLINE.
FRIDAY EVENING, BENEFIT of Mdlle. ROSALIE DURAND,
On which occasion will be presented, for the last time, Balfe's opera of
THE ROSE OF CASTILE,
And the operetta of
MIDAS.
Doors open at half-past 7, overture commences at 8 precisely.
Prices of admission:—Dress circle and stalls, 5s.; Pit, 2s.; Upper circle and gallery, 1s.
Box office open from 11 till 3, where seats may be secured six days in advance. Carriages may be ordered for a quarter before 11; to set down, horses' heads to the south; take up, to the north.

MDLLE. ROSALIE DURAND has the honour to announce that her BENEFIT will take place on FRIDAY EVENING, September 19, when will be presented, for the last time, Balfe's opera of
THE ROSE OF CASTILE.
To be followed by the operetta buffo of
MIDAS.
Apollo .... Mdlle. DURAND.
in which she will introduce Jenny Lind's celebrated ECHO SONG.
Midas .... Mr. Frederick Lyster.

PROGRAMME of the ORPHEONIST SOCIETY'S First Quarterly SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT for the season, at the School of Arts, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, September 17th, to commence at eight o'clock precisely.
SOLO INSTRUMENTALISTS.
Pianoforte—Mr. FREDERIC ELLARD.
Harmonium—Mr. L. MOSS.
SOLO VOCALISTS.
SOPRANO:
Mrs. BRIDSON Madame FLORA HARRIS.
LADY AMATEURS.
CONTRALTO:
Madame SARA FLOWER Mrs. W. J. CORDNER.
TENOR:
Mr. FREDERIC ELLARD.
BASS:
GENTLEMEN AMATEURS.
Conductor .... Mr. D. G. Callen.
Accompanyist .... Mr. T. V. Bridson.
Choral Leader .... Mr. Sassmilch.
Part I. MISCELLANEOUS.
Introduction—Solo (Harmonium)—"Grand March from Eli"—Costa.
Mr. L. MOSS.
1. Chorus—"VIVE LA REINE" (Siege of Rochelle)—Balfe.
2. Ballad—"Old Friendship's Smile" (first time in Sydney)—Wallace.
Madame SARA FLOWER.
3. Part Song—"Farewell to the Forest"—Mendelssohn.
4. New Song (MS.)—"The Wail from England," the words by J. Sheridan Moore, Esq.—W. J. Macdougall.
Madame FLORA HARRIS.
5. Glee—"Poor Insect"—Calcott.
6. Solo, Pianoforte—"Valse Brillante"—W. V. Wallace.
Mr. FREDERICK ELLARD.
7. Aria—"Che faro senza Euridice" (Orfeo)—Gluck.
Mrs. W. J. CORDNER.
8. Soli and Chorus—"Adoro te devota" (arranged from the quintet from Mose in Egitto)—Rossini.
9. Duet—"Sull'aria"—"Canzonet to the Zephyr" (Marriage of Figaro)—Mozart.
LADY AMATEURS.
10. Aria—Voi che sapete" (Marriage of Figaro)—Mozart.
Madame SARA FLOWER.
11. Huntsmen's Chorus—Male Voices (Der Freischutz)—Weber.
PART II.
The principal vocal portions of Auber's Grand popular Opera,
MASANIELLO, or THE DUMB GIRL OF PORTICI.
Characters Represented.
Princess Elvira .... Mrs. Bridson.
Masaniello .... Mr. F. Ellard.
Pietro .... Gentleman Amateur.
Borella .... Gentleman Amateur.
Chorus of Fishermen, Market People, and Conspirators.
Incidental Pieces.
1. Chorus—Prayer—"All powerful Love."
2. Solo (Princess Elvira)—"Oh, moments of delight."
3. Chorus of Fishermen—"See, comrades, see."
4. Barcarole—Solo (Masaniello) and Chorus—"Behold how brightly breaks the morning."
5. Aria (Masaniello)—"Sweet sleep, kind friend" the celebrated Slumber Song.
6. Chorus of Market People—"The market's open."
7. Barcarole—Solo (Pietro)—"How gallantly yon vessel braves."
8. Soli (Pietro, Borella, Masaniello) and Chorus—"Oh day of joy."
. Admission, 1s.; gallery, 2s. 6d.; reserved seats, 3s. 6d.
Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. J. R. Clarke, L. Moss, Anderson, Sandon, King, and at the School of Arts.
The Hall will be perfumed by Rimmell's patent Vaporiser, kindly supplied by Mr. M'Mahon, George-street.
. The new Grand Pianoforte by Broadwood, has been kindly lent for the occasion by Mr. W. King, Market-street; and the Harmonium (Alexandre, 14 stops, percussion action), by Mr. L. Moss, Hunter-street.
The concert will terminate about half-past 10, and omnibuses from the suburbs will be in attendance.
H. N. MONTAGU, honorary secretary.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—GARDINER'S Unrivalled Equestrian Troupe EVERY EVENING.

MADAME TOURNAIRE, the fascinating Equestrienne, in her chaste and graceful poses THIS EVENING.

MR. J. L. SMITH and Mr. WALTER BURTON, in their daring feats of horsemanship TO-NIGHT.

HERR CHRISTOFF, the wonder of the age, on the Corde Elastique. THIS EVENING.

THE BROTHERS WIELAND, the celebrated gymnasts, in their surprising performance TO-NIGHT.

NED YEAMANS and W. H. FOLEY, assisted by Mr. C. WALSH, will open a fresh budget of fun TO-NIGHT.

TEMPERANCE HALL.—TO-NIGHT, the coloured Opera Troup. Immense success. Admittance, 1s.

THE SYDNEY TURKISH BATH will be closed THIS DAY and Thursday, for repairs. The Bath will be open, as usual, on FRIDAY, the 19th instant.

ALL CLAIMS against S. J. MYERS, to be sent before THURSDAY, 10 a.m., to 433 George-street.

LOST, a Terrier Bitch PUP; ears and tail cut. 10s. reward. J. GRAHAM, Pitt-street.

LOST, from the Royal Hotel, a White Kangaroo BITCH. Any person returning the same will be rewarded.

LOST, a CHEQUE for £25, on the Bank of Australasia, drawn by Mr. C. Martyn in favour of Mr. Eaton. Payment is stopped. £1 REWARD, on returning it to W. J. O'BRIEN, Tattersall's, Pitt-street.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD will be given to any one bringing to Mr. HARDY, jeweller, Hunter-street, a Silver MALTESE CROSS—LOST on Friday, between Rose Bay and King-street.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—Lost, on Friday evening, between Victoria Theatre and Market-street, a LOCKET, and charm attached. Apply 265, Castlereagh-street.

£3 REWARD.—LOST, on Tuesday, a Lady's Gold WATCH, open face, with gold key and chain attached. If brought to HARDY, BROTHERS, 5, Hunter-street, the above reward will be given.

THE FORTUNATE Finder of a PORTEMONNAIE, lost in George or Pitt streets on Monday afternoon last, may keep the few shillings enclosed, but would oblige by returning the rest of the parcel to C. M. PALMER, Bank New South Wales.

NEW SLAUGHTER HOUSES.—The public are respectfully informed that the new Meat Market in York-street, built at a great expense to the citizens, is now being used as a slaughter-house, for which, from its central situation, it is admirably adapted, as also for the preservation of the health of the city.

THE PARTY who played at the Card Game and won three pounds, on the Randwick Racecourse, on Thursday last, would greatly oblige by leaving his name and address at the HERALD Office, immediately for JAMES IRVIN.

ADELAIDE HAY, a superior sample, in small bales. BROWN and SON, Market Wharf.

C. AND D.—Letter was returned in mistake. Address forgotten. Please write again as before.

JOHN I. MARKS, Trustee in Assigned Estates, Accountant, and Agent, 4, Lloyd's Chambers, George-st.

MR. USHER, Medical Galvanism, 188, Palmer-street. Attends patients daily.

MR. E. S. DEANE, Professor of the Pianoforte, Violin, Guitar, Concertina, and Singing. 56, Riley-street.

MEDICAL.—Mr. SAMUEL POYSER, Surgeon and Accoucheur, may be consulted daily, at his surgery, No. 51, King-street West, near York-street. Vaccination, Tuesdays and Fridays. Advice to the poor gratis daily.

OTAGO.—DUNSTAN DIGGINGS.—All mining requisites, and provisions to be had at our stores, Waikouaiti, and on the diggings. Only passable route via Waikouaiti. Steamers three times a day from Port Chalmers. BAIRD BROTHERS, Waikouaiti and Dunstan Diggings.

OTAGO.—J. A. and R. BAIRD, Commission merchants, ship brokers, custom house agents, and lighterage contractors. Offices: Princes-street, Custom House and Jetty streets, Dunedin.

PICNIC PARTIES.—H. CUMMINS is prepared to supply his numerous patrons with a Cooked FOWL, already carved, and OX TONGUE for 6s. 295, Pitt street North, 8 doors from King-street.

PATON, FOSTER, and CO., Auctioneers, Stock, Station, Land, and Commission Agents, Rockhampton.—Commodious stock yards for horses, cattle, and every description of stock; also, first-class storage for all kinds of merchandise consigned to their care for sale by auction or privately.

REMOVAL.—Mr. W. HELLYER, Solicitor, from 84, to 123, King-street.

REMOVAL.—R. T. NORFOLK, Horse-dealer, from 402, Castlereagh-street, to 450, Pitt-street South.
N.B.—Horses and Dogcarts for hire; horses taken in to livery.

SIMMONS, 380, Pitt-street, and 517, George-street, purchaser of left-off clothing, regimentals.

SUPERIOR PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS, coloured and enamelled, from 2s. 6d. STEWART, 257, Pitt-street. Portraits copied.

T. PIERCE, HERALD and SYDNEY MAIL Agent, Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo.

TRADESMEN'S BOOKS posted, &c., by an experienced clerk. Address £. s. d., HERALD Office.

W. PARSONS, Shipping and Family Grocer, 214, George-street North.

W. WILLINGTON is making a shipment of PARCELS to Pickford and Co., per Transatlantic, for the United Kingdom, New York, and the Continent of Europe. Small parcels, 1s. 148, Prince-street, Sydney.

£25 TO £200 TO LEND, on freehold security, 8 per cent. W. W., HERALD Office.

£1200 TRUST MONEY to LEND on Mortgage. ALLAN, STREET, and NORTON.

TRUST MONEY to be LENT, on approved freehold security. Apply to R. YEOMANS, 97, Elizabeth-street.

WOOL.—The undersigned is a cash buyer, or will make advances on the season's clip.
JOHN LEVIEN, West Maitland.

WOOL.—MORT'S PRODUCE STORES.—The undersigned will make Cash advances on all produce—wool, oil, tallow, hides, &c., consigned to them for sale or shipment. MORT and CO.

WOOL and all descriptions of Colonial Produce purchased or sold. Brokerage one per cent. FREDERICK EBSWORTH, export broker, Exchange-buildings.

STOCK and STATIONS.—Money advanced on security of the above. Apply to O. B. EBSWORTH, Circular Quay.

CONFECTIONERY. Confectionery.—BIDDELL BROTHERS, desire to inform their friends and customers that having fitted up a new steam engine to their machinery, they are able to supply any quantity of the finest STEAM-MADE CONFECTIONERY at the cheapest price. Their manufactures have been awarded honourable mention at the International Exhibition, for goodness and quality. 495, and 497, Brickfield-hill, and Steam Works, 128, Pitt-street.
N.B.—Chemists supplied with pounded sugar.

AT GRAHAM'S, 116, King-street.—Wanted, a Female Servant for the Clyde, and Housemaid for town.

A COMPETENT GOVERNESS desires a re-engagement. Address M. J., HERALD Office.

A YOUNG LADY will be open for an ENGAGEMENT as Nursery Governess, on Monday next. Address E., at the HERALD Office.

AN ARTICLED CLERK wishes to read with a member of the Bar, preparatory to his Examination next term. Address, stating terms, E. M., HERALD Office, Sydney.

A COMPETENT GOVERNESS would give two or three hours daily TUITION in English, music, and French for board and residence in a private family, or school. Address S. M. S., HERALD Office.

BONES.—Wanted, 20 tons crude Bones, for shipment. LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

BEESWAX.—Wanted to purchase. W. LARMER, Wholesale Druggist, 313, George-street.

DRESS-MAKING.—Vacancies for APPRENTICES. Mrs. EDWARDS, 128, William-street.

FAMILY RESIDENCE, with extensive grounds, in a healthy situation, near the sea, WANTED. Full particulars to be addressed to Box 285, Post Office, Sydney.

GENERAL Female SERVANT WANTED. Good wages. Burwood Hotel, corner of Clarence and Margaret streets.

LABOURERS wanted. Apply at Moore's Wharf.

MARBLE COUNTER and Shop Drawers wanted. Apply H., HERALD Office.

REQUIRED, SITTING and BED ROOM, in a cottage in the suburbs, low rent. Apply ALEC, HERALD Office.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, a good HAND. W. BAULKE, King-street.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, good COAT MAKERS. Apply 277, George-street.

TO GROCERS.—Wanted to APPRENTICE a youth. Premium given. Address H., HERALD Office.

TWO BOYS WANTED, for the country. Apply to J. STARKEY, at the Old White Swan, George-street, at nine o'clock this morning.

TO WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANTS.—The Storekeeper of the late Mr. W. Lewis requires EMPLOYMENT; character unexceptionable. Apply to RICHARD LAMB, Burwood, or 330, George-street.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—A lady well-qualified and of long experience in tuition, REQUIRES an AFTERNOON ENGAGEMENT. Address C. M., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a pair SAWYERS. Apply C. L., Baltic Wharf. Also, a Farm Servant.

WANTED, a BOY about 15, to make himself useful. WHITTELL'S Fuel Sheds, Bathurst-street.

WANTED, an active GIRL, about 16. Apply 134, William-street.

WANTED, a Girl, as NURSE. Apply to W. F. PLANT, Willow Tree Works, York-street.

WANTED, by a respectable young Man, a SITUATION, as Collector. R. L., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a PASTRY COOK. Apply to MORGAN O'NEILL, confectioner, 43, King-st. West.

WANTED, by a young Person, a SITUATION as Barmaid. Address X. Y. Z., 107, York-street.

WANTED, a good POLISHER; also, two smart LADS. G. WOOD, Park-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply 70, Upper Fort-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, to assist in the kitchen. Mrs. SPEERIN, King's Head, 77, Lower George-street.

WANTED, two HOUSEMAIDS; good references required. CUNNINGHAM'S Hotel, King-st. East.

WANTED, a young woman as COOK and LAUNDRESS. Mrs. SPEER, Cowper-terrace, Church-hill.

WANTED, a first-class MILLER. JAMES PEMELL and CO., Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT; must be a good laundress. Apply at 70, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a BLACKSMITH. Apply to J. OLDS, corner of Crown and Burton streets.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, to make herself generally useful. Wilshire-place, 628, George-street.

WANTED, UPHOLSTERER and CHAIR-MAKER. Apply to J. COWAN, 282, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a thoroughly competent MAN as HEAD WAITER. Apply, with testimonials, to the House Steward of the Union Club.

WANTED, an Errand BOY. READING and WELLBANK, Bridge-street.

WANTED, a LABOURER, used to a timber yard, Woolloomooloo Steam Saw Mills.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, at Miss JOHNSON'S, 65, Elizabeth-street North.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 16, for Plain Needlework. Apply to Mrs. FULLER, 286, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a HAMMERMAN. A. WRIGHT, near Dawes' Battery.

WANTED, a BUTCHER, as Assistant Shopman. Apply Mr. CLEEVE, 24, Charlotte-place.

WANTED, a smart COOK, for the Kiama Steamer. Apply on board, Phoenix Wharf.

WANTED, a BOY, to be generally useful. L. UHDE and CO., 183, South Head Road.

WANTED, a PORTER for a country store. R. S. CROSBY and CO., 794, George-street.

WANTED, an active LAD, at LAURENCE'S Boot Warehouse, 796, George-st. S., next Christ Church.

WANTED, a NURSE GIRL. Apply to Mrs. L. BRENNAND, 516, Elizabeth-street South.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. H. PATERSON, 344, George-street.

WANTED, a single Man, as STOREMAN. State wages and references. Box, 292, Post Office.

WANTED, a young MAN for a farm. Apply to WILLIAM NIXON, Sussex-street, near King-st.

WANTED by a competent dressmaker, SITUATION as Needlewoman. Address H. P., HERALD Office.

WANTED, several useful young GIRLS, accustomed to children. Registry Office, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a GROOM. P. M'CARROLL, Botany Road, Redfern.

WANTED, a strong useful GIRL. Apply after 9 o'clock, 56, Riley-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, for a small family. Mrs. COHEN, 97, Forbes-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply Dublin House, Church-hill.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT, 295, George-street, opposite Bush and Mac Donnell's.

WANTED, PUPILS for Bookkeeping; terms (in advance) £1. 6, Campbell-place, Lower Riley-st.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply Woolloomooloo Inn, William-street.

WANTED, a NURSE-GIRL. Mrs. SAUNDERS, Jamison-street, back of London Chartered Bank.

WANTED, a good DRESSMAKER. Volunteer Hotel, Circular Quay, No. 1, Pitt-street.

WANTED, to PURCHASE two or three Cabin or Steerage TICKETS in the barque NOTOS. Apply to F. OLSON, 28, York-street.

WANTED, a First and Second SHOPMAN, for Woolloomooloo Shop. P. M'CARROLL, Botany-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a PORK BUTCHER to make small goods; wages, £2 10s. per week, with board and lodging. P. M'CARROLL, Botany Road, Redfern.

WANTED, a smart LAD to assist in a gentleman's stables under a coachman. Apply to Mr. BOARDMAN, Horse and Jockey, Hunter-street.

WANTED, PUPILS for Piano, or ENGAGEMENT as Daily GOVERNESS. Address PIANO, Mr. Larter, South Head Road.

WANTED, a strong LAD to look after a pony and vehicle, and make himself generally useful about house. Apply 263, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a strong active LAD, to collect orders and deliver meat. Apply to F. SEARL, butcher, 104, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, who can wash. Apply Mrs. NEILL, between Tattersall's and Willow Tree, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Young WOMAN, as COOK; also, a GIRL, to mind a baby and make herself otherwise useful. 262, Pitt-street, opposite Tattersall's.

WANTED, a COOK and LAUNDRESS. Apply to Miss WHITE, 199, Macquarie-street, opposite the Domain.

WANTED, a good CARPENTER, for the country. Apply early this morning to JOHN TAYLOR, 67, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a competent COOK and LAUNDRESS, references required. Apply to Mrs. MASSIE, Ashby Cottage, Double Bay. Apply before 2 o'clock.

WANTED, a PARTNER with a small capital, for the General Commission Business. Address W. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a WATCHMAKER, the wages liberal to a good workman. CHARLES W. WILLIAMS, Newcastle.

WANTED, a SITUATION as COACHMAN, in the country, by a young Man of good character; understands farming. P. J. M., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. Apply at Belvoir House, Strawberry Hills, Wilton-street, Elizabeth-street South.

WANTED, a LAD, to look after a horse, and make himself general useful. Apply to G. H. DEMPSEY, between 9 and 10 o'clock, at the Railway Meat Shed.

WANTED, 5 or 6 Tons of ASPHALT. Apply to Mr. SAMUEL POOLMAN, Sugar Works, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a SITUATION as COLLECTOR, or to manage a country store. First-class references; security if required. Address A. Z., care of Messrs. J. HARPUR and CO., 426, George-street.

WANTED, a respectable BOY as an Apprentice to the Printing Business; also, an Apprentice to the Book-binding business. JOSEPH COOK and CO., 370, George-street.

WANTED, a MAN, for the country who thoroughly understands the manufacture of sodawater and lemonade. Apply between 10 and 11 o'clock, at Messrs. WALFORD and SPARKE'S, 478½, George-street.

WANTED, to purchase SORGHUM and IMPHEE SEED (fresh) in any quantity. Also, Garlic and dry Eschalots. J. G. M'KEAN, wholesale and retail seedsman, 3, New Market, and 162, York-street.

WANTED, a FLORAL GARDENER, who thoroughly understands his business. Apply to Mr. WILLIAM LONG, Tusculum, Macleay-street, between 9 and 10 o'clock this morning.

WANTED, for the bush, a light TRAP and HARNESS, cheap; American preferred. Apply by letter to D. H., care of A. J. Watt and Co., chemists, George-street.

WANTED, Two respectable young WOMEN, one as Nurse, the other as House and Parlour Maid. Apply between the hours of 9 and 11, at No. 6, Richmond-terrace, Domain.

WANTED, by a respectable young MAN, a situation as Groom and Coachman, or in-door Servant. Understands the thorough management of horses, and can drive well. Good character. Address GEORGE, Post Office, Sydney.

WANTED, by a young Lady, a SITUATION as DAILY GOVERNESS. She is competent to instruct in English, with music and singing. Salary required, £30 per annum. Address ADA, Palmer's, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED a single young MAN, as GENERAL SERVANT about the house; must know how to drive a brougham, take care of a horse, and wait occasionally. Personal reference will be required. Apply at R. TOWNS and CO.'S.

WANTED, a first-class Man Cook, a Laundress, and Blacksmith, for the country; a good Milkman, Farming Men, Female Servants, town and country. On HIRE, a first-class Gardener, wife as laundress. S. ASHLIN, 139, Pitt-street, opposite Union Bank.

WANTED, by a lady, a SITTING and BED ROOM, without board. Elizabeth-street North, or Macquarie-street preferred. Terms must be moderate. Apply between the hours of 10 and 2, sharp, to ALEXANDER GREY, Esq., Criterion Chambers, King-street.

WANTED.—A Married Couple who will be disengaged by the latter end of this week, wish to RE-ENGAGE in the same capacity, viz., Groom and Coachman, and the wife Laundress. Apply by letter to A. B., Glebe Post Office.

WANTED for the country, a steady MAN, thoroughly accustomed to the management of a small sawmill. None but a thoroughly competent and sober man will be treated with; to such, liberal terms will be offered. Address A. B., care of Mr. W. Morris, Messrs. Harpur and Co.'s, George-street, Sydney.

WANTED, for a TERM, within three miles of Blue's Point, or one mile from Newtown, Petersham, Ashfield, or Burwood Stations, or on the Botany or South Head Roads, a House or Cottage of six or seven rooms, in good repair, with two to six acres of orchard, vinery, and garden; more land an advantage. Address A. T., HERALD Office.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1481594

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 16th September, 1862.

TENDERS for PUBLIC WORKS and SUPPLIES.—TENDERS are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies. For full particulars see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every police office in the colony.

No tender will be taken into consideration unless the name of the work for which it is intended be written on the cover.

Nature of Works and Supplies.	Date to which Tenders can be received at this Office.
Construction of a Bridge over Perry's Gully, Bendemeer Leasing Pitt-street Tramway	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 23rd Sept.
Erection of a Watchhouse, at Nundle. Construction of Bridges over Six, Seven, and Nine Mile Creeks, near Albury. Construction of a Culvert on the G. W. Road, between Kelso and Bathurst	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 30th Sept.
Erection of a Courthouse, at Ballina. Erection of a Watchhouse and alterations to Courthouse, Wingham Erection of a Courthouse, West Kempsey Construction of a Bridge over Eugowra Creek, on the road from Orange to Forbes Erection of Cookhouse, Goulburn Gaol	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 7th October.
Erection of Court House, Nimitybelle Erection of Police Station, Taralgo Erection of Police Station, Wombat	12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, 21st October.
Leasing Government Railways	1st November.
Design for Public Free Library.	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 4th Nov.

W. M. ARNOLD.

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 25th July, 1862.

LEASING GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, New South Wales.—NOTICE is hereby given that TENDERS will be received at this office until the 1st November next, to be addressed to the Commissioner for Railways, Sydney, New South Wales, and marked "Tender for Leasing Railways," from parties willing to lease the lines of railway in New South Wales, from Sydney to Picton and Penrith, and from Newcastle to Singleton, in accordance with the conditions and specification published in the Supplement to the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, on 19th July instant; copies of which, with plan attached, indicating the extent to which this contract applies, may be seen on application at the Railway Office, Phillip-street.

W. M. ARNOLD.

LEASING PITT-STREET TRAMWAY.—The Government is prepared to receive TENDERS, up to the 23rd instant, at noon, from parties willing to lease the Pitt-street Tramway for a period of one year.

Specification can be seen, and further particulars obtained at the Railway Office, Phillip-street.

Tenders must be addressed to the Commissioner for Railways, and must be endorsed "Tender for leasing Pitt-street Tramway."

W. M. ARNOLD.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 13th September.

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 26th August, 1862.

DESIGNS FOR A PUBLIC FREE LIBRARY.—The sum of £25,000 having been voted by Parliament for the erection of a public free library in Sydney, competitive designs are invited for such a building as may be erected for that amount.

The designs, which must be addressed to the Under-Secretary for Public Works, Sydney, and endorsed "Design for Free Library," will be received at this office until noon of TUESDAY, the 4th of November next.

The plans must be accompanied by specifications and estimates, and should provide accommodation for the librarian. Each plan to be marked with some distinctive sign or motto, and the name and address of the author of each design must be enclosed in an envelope marked with the same sign or motto, and not to be opened until the prizes are awarded.

A premium of £150 for the best, and £50 for the next best design will be given. A Board, for deciding on the relative merits of the designs submitted, will be appointed by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, but the prizes will not be awarded unless the designs are considered of sufficient merit.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Colonial Architect's office, Sydney. W. M. ARNOLD.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
7th July, 1862.

PAYMENT OF RENT OF RUNS.—Holders of runs in the second class settled and unsettled districts, are reminded that in order to effect an adjustment of the periods of payment of rent, the 26th clause of the Regulations under the Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861, provides that rent from 1st July to 31st December must be paid on or before the 30th September next, for all runs "except those actually under lease." The rent for 1863 is to be paid not later than the 31st December of this year.

The rents of runs actually under lease, and the assessment on all runs, are to be paid, as heretofore, on or before the 30th September.

Lists showing the names of runs and the amount of rent and assessment due on each, will be examined and checked if deposited in the Treasury for that purpose not later than 1st September and 1st December of each year.

E. C. WEEKES.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

ENDOWMENT BRANCH.

Age 1 year.—Annual premium for endowment of £100 payable at age 21, £3 9s. 6d

BONUS ADDITION at the end of ten years, £28 16s; making an endowment of £128 16s., subject to still further additions until the child comes of age.

Age 16.—Annual premiums for endowment of £100, payable at age 21, £18 12s.

BONUS ADDITION, £41 6s. 10d.; amount actually paid, £141 6s. 10d.

The ENDOWMENTS granted by this society, and by it only, together with the BONUS ADDITIONS thereto, are protected exclusively for the benefit of the child, and are exempt from seizure or levy by the process of any Court whatever, after they have existed a term of years, in proportion to their amount.

PROSPECTUSES and every information may be obtained at the Principal Office, and from any of the Agents and Medical Referees.

By order of the Board,
ROBERT THOMSON, actuary and secretary.
Principal Office, Hunter-street, Sydney.
August 1st. No. 5.

FIRE INSURANCE.—Office, corner of Pitt and Hunter streets, Sydney. Incorporated by Act of Council, 18 Vict., 1855.
SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital .... £250,000.
DIRECTORS:—
THOMAS HOLT, Esq., M.L.A., CHAIRMAN
M. E. MURNIN, Esq., DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN
RICHARD JONES, Esq.,
JOHN FAIRFAX, Esq.
THOMAS W. SMART, Esq., M.L.A.
T. C. BREILLAT, Esq.
Surveyor—JAMES HUME, Esq.
Secretary—Mr. JOSEPH DYER.

The Sydney Insurance Company issues policies for protection against fire, for sums ranging from £10 to £10,000. The subscribed capital is £250,000, with unlimited liability of a large and wealthy colonial proprietary. The rates of insurance range from 3s. per cent. to 6s. 6d. per cent., for brick or stone dwellings, and from 4s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per cent. for brick or stone shops, stores, and places of business. Wooden buildings are charged special rates. Losses promptly settled. £27,000 has been paid by this Company for fire losses within the past five years. Small accidents, from fires in dwellings or shops, are recognised as claims, and equitably settled. This being a colonial institution, the whole of the profits are retained in the colony, instead of being transmitted to England.

Further information can be obtained, and applications will be filled up without any expense to the applicant, at the Offices, corner of Pitt and Hunter streets, Sydney.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Act of Council, 1851.
Office: George-street, Sydney.
DIRECTORS:
M. E. MURNIN, Esq., Chairman.
SAMUEL D. GORDON, Esq.
JAMES HENDERSON, Esq.
WILLIAM HARBOTTLE, Esq.
RICHARD JONES, Esq.
JOHN B. WATT, Esq.
AUDITORS:
A. M'Arthur, Esq., and W. Watson, Esq.
MARINE SURVEYOR:
Captain James Malcolm.
AGENTS IN LONDON:
Messrs. P. W. Flower and Co.

A table of the rates of premium may be obtained on application at the Office.

Policies on goods, gold, and specie to Great Britain are granted in triplicate, payable in London in case of loss, if required. By order of the Board,
ROBERT GARRETT, Secretary.
Sydney, 1st November, 1861.

THE UNITY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, of Unity-buildings, Cannon-street, London, hereby give notice that they have appointed, as their agents for Sydney, Messrs. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., of George-street.

The shareholders of this association number about 4500, representing a subscribed capital of £1,027,971.

The premium income in 1861 was upwards of £100,000, and exceeded that of 1860 by upwards of £39,000.

CORNELIUS WALFORD, F.S.S., F.S.A., &c., Manager.

Agents for Sydney—Messrs. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., George-street.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Empowered by Acts of Parliament.
Established in 1836.
Having a Colonial Proprietary, and the following Board of Directors in Sydney.
J. S. Willis, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. G. K. Holden, Esq., M.L.C. | Hon. J. B. Watt, Esq., M.L.C.
Edward Knox, Esq.
Hon. E. D. Thomson, Esq., C.B. | B. Buchanan, Esq.
Medical Referees:
Hon. John Macfarlane, Esq., M.D.,
Joseph Burgon, Esq., M.R.C.S.
Surveyor, F. H. Grundy, Esq., C.E.
Capital subscribed exceeding £1,380,900
Accumulated Funds and Capital paid up, exceeding .... £1,212,60[illegible]
Of which £200,000 are invested in the colonies in Government and other securities.
Reserve Surplus Fund, £250,000—with unlimited liability of the shareholders.

The Directors continue to grant Policies of Insurance in Town or country in both departments of the Company's business, upon terms which will be found as liberal as those of any other office.

Tables of Rates for Fire and Life Insurance, in all its branches, and every information can be obtained from A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary, at the Offices, Wynyard-square, Sydney

PRIVATE ASYLUM for INSANE and NERVOUS PATIENTS, REGENTVILLE, near Penrith, New South Wales, 33 miles from Sydney, on the Great Western Railway, is now open for the reception of patients, of the upper and middle classes of society.
Consulting Physician.
Dr. CAMPBELL,—Tarban Asylum.
Daily Visiting Surgeon.
Mr. WILLMOTT,—Penrith.
Resident Superintendent.
Mr. BELL.

To whom all applications are requested to be addressed.

Terms—From three guineas a week, payable monthly in advance.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—Branches of this Bank are open at
Burrangong (Lambing Flat)
Forbes (Lachlan).

Branches have also been recently opened at Orange, and at Bathurst; at all of which places all usual banking business is transacted.

ROBERT NAPIER, manager.
Sydney, 5th June, 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—Drafts are granted on, and the usual Banking business transacted at, the following Agencies in New South Wales, viz.—
Braidwood
Burrangong (Lambing Flat)
Forbes (Lachlan River)
Tumut
Yass.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION—Agents for the Bank of New Zealand—Grant drafts on, and purchase or collect approved bills payable at all the principal towns of New Zealand.

THE BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1835.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that an AGENCY of the Bank of Australasia, for the transaction of the usual banking business, in connection with the branch of the bank at Sydney, has been OPENED at FORBES, in the Lachlan district of New South Wales, under the charge of Mr. JOHN NICHOLSON.

(Signed) J. J. FALCONER, Superintendent.
Melbourne, 12th May, 1862.

THE AGRA and UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.
Established in India, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 (One Million sterling).
Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000 (Two Millions sterling), in 20,000 shares of £100 each.
Number of Subscribers, 620.
Reserved Fund, £200,000.
Sydney Branch, No. 1, Exchange.

This branch is now prepared to sell drafts on the London office, and on the various branches of the Bank in India and China, at usances ranging from one day to six months' sight, and to purchase, or forward for collection, bills of exchange of every description.

Commercial bills, and also bills and notes collaterally secured by deposit of mercantile, pastoral, or other approved securities, discounted at current rates.

Sums (not less than one hundred pounds) received on fixed deposits at rates of interest offered by other banks.

Office hours from 10 to 3.

By order of the Directors,
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Manager.
Offices, No. 1, Exchange, Sydney, 12th September.

THE SYDNEY MAIL.—This successful Family Weekly Newspaper has now reached a circulation of between 7000 and 8000 copies. Next to the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, it has by far the largest circulation of any journal in the colony.

The Country Edition of the SYDNEY MAIL is posted to every part of the interior on FRIDAY mornings, and the Town Edition published every SATURDAY morning at 5 o'clock. Advertisements for either edition must be sent to the Office not later than 8 o'clock on THURSDAY evenings. Cash terms of Advertising: 2 lines, 1s.; 4 ditto, 2s.; 5 ditto, 3s.; 8 ditto, 4s.; and 3d. for every additional line for each insertion. All advertisements under six lines will be charged 3s. to the advertiser's account, if booked. A considerable reduction is made where the insertions continue for one, two, three, six, or twelve months. Subscriptions: Thirteen shillings per annum, payable in advance.

** Agents requiring the SYDNEY MAIL FOR SALE must remit IN ADVANCE, or their orders will not be attended to.

Publishing Office, Hunter-street, Sydney.

THE SYDNEY MAIL.—AGENTS for this journal must lodge their orders for the quantity they may require of the Town Edition with the counter clerk not later than 8 o'clock on FRIDAY EVENING

PRODUCE STORES.—Messrs. DURHAM and IRWIN are prepared to receive wool, sheepskins, tallow, hides, &c., for sale by auction or privately, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay.

Liberal advances made on wool, sheepskins, tallow, and hides consigned to them for sale or shipment.

Circular Quay, 1st October.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Flinder's-lane East, Melbourne.—We beg to inform the Squatters, Commercial Gentlemen, and Families of New South Wales that this old established hotel has been re-opened, and assure those who may honour us with their patronage that they will not have cause to regret it, as we intend that its previous well known character shall be fully maintained. LEMME and WALTER, proprietors.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—To the SQUATTERS OF PEAK DOWNS and DISTRICT NORTH of BROAD SOUND.—The undersigned begs to inform the settlers of the above districts, and the public in general, that he has opened a large store at the head of the navigation, St. Lawrence Creek, Broad Sound, and is prepared to receive wool and goods for shipment.

N.B.—In connection with the above store there is a large wholesale and retail General Store—prices moderate.

A good and short road has been discovered from Waverley to Yattan. WILLIAM W. BOYES.

THE Messrs. GRIBBEN beg leave to acquaint their friends and the public in general that the business heretofore carried on by A. Gribben and Sons, as Veterinary Surgeons and Farriers, will henceforth be continued under the style and firm of GRIBBEN, BROTHERS; they also beg leave to notify that the business in both branches will be conducted strictly under their own immediate superintendence, so as to insure the public confidence which has been so largely accorded to them heretofore, and which they hope to maintain by a strict attention to all orders that they may have the honour of being favoured with.

N.B—Loose boxes and every requisite, as usual, for all sick horses sent to this establishment.

Horses shod on the newest and most approved principle, one-sided or otherwise, as directed.

GRIBBEN, BROTHERS.
87 and 89, Elizabeth-street, August 22.

MESSRS. FOSS, SON, and CO. beg to announce to their friends that they have disposed of their business to Messrs. J. and E. ROW, late of Bank-court, King-street, and solicit on their behalf a continuance of the support so liberally accorded to themselves for thirty-five years past, feeling assured that no effort will be wanting on the part of Messrs. ROW to give every satisfaction. Messrs. FOSS, SON, and CO. also take this opportunity to offer their sincere thanks to their constituents for the confidence reposed in them during the time they have been engaged in business.

REFERRING TO THE ABOVE announcement, the undersigned beg to intimate that their business will in future be carried on at the premises lately occupied by Messrs. FOSS, SON, and CO., and they trust, by the punctual and careful execution of all orders, to merit the recommendation of their predecessors. They confidently assert that, from the facilities for purchase in London which they possess, they can guarantee a supply of the best articles on the most reasonable terms.

J. and E. ROW, wholesale druggists, 219, Pitt-street.
1st September, 1862.

LARMER'S DRUG ESTABLISHMENT, 313, George-street.

70 packages of drugs, now arrived by the Lochiel, consisting of
Howard's quinine
Cases of Holloway's and Morison's pills
Ditto of Old Dr. Townsend's sarsaparilla
Hockin's seidlitz, Bishop's citrate magnesia
Tartaric acid and essence lemon
Cream of tartar, Rochelle salts, &c.
Essence ripstone pippin, pear, pineapple, &c.
Medicine chests, in great variety
Rowland's macassar, odonto, and kalydor
Dr. De Jongh's cod-liver oil
Canary seed, French polish.

W. LARMER, importer of drugs, 313, George-street; wholesale stores, Wynyard-lane.

LARMER'S SEIDLITZ POWDERS.—A large stock now on hand in excellent condition. 313, George-st.

MR. H. BERTRAND, Surgeon-Dentist, continues to supply Artificial Teeth, on the new self-sustaining principle, on gold or flexible vulcanite palates. This method obviates the removal of stumps, protects the remaining teeth, and renders mastication perfect. 27, Hunter-street.

TOOTHACHE CURED, and Decayed Teeth preserved without pain. Mr. BERTRAND, 27, Hunter-street

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.—This elegant, fragrant, and pellucid oil is universally in high repute for its unprecedented success during the last sixty years in promoting the growth, restoring, and beautifying the human hair. Its invaluable properties have obtained the patronage of Queen Victoria, and of royalty and the aristocracy of Europe. Sold by chemists and perfumers. CAUTION.—Each bottle has a glass stopper, instead of the cork as formerly. All with the cork are spurious imitations.

MORISON'S No. 1 PILLS, for indigestion, bile, sick headache, acidity, heartburn, flatulency, spasms, &c.

CONSTIPATED BOWELS.—MORISON'S No. 2 PILLS, taken in doses suited to the constitution of the patient, are a certain cure. A. J. WATT and CO., George-street, opposite Police Court.

COUGHS, Colds, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.—A speedy relief, and in most cases a perfect cure, will be effected by taking a few doses of the PECTORAL OXYMEL OF CARAGHEEN. Prepared by A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street, opposite Police Office.

TEETH.—Mr. M. EMANUEL, Dentist, continues to supply Artificial Teeth, in sets or partial sets, exquisitely enamelled to nature, and painlessly fitted to the mouth, by his peculiar system, which defies detection by the closest observer, mastication and articulation being perfectly restored, the wearer becomes unconscious of using artificial teeth. Charges strictly moderate. ☞ Note the address, 330, George-street, first floor, Mr. Jones', jeweller.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Asthma, coughs, colds, rheumatism, and fever lay the foundations for such serious maladies, that their early cure is most important. To accomplish this nothing equals Holloway's Ointment rubbed upon the chest, aided by his pills. Sold by SARPY and MUSGRAVE, 93, King street, Sydney.

AMMUNITION.—ELEY'S Ammunition of every description for sporting or military purposes.—Double waterproof central fire caps, felt waddings to prevent the leading of guns, wire cartridges for killing game, &c., at long distances, breech loading cartridge cases of superior quality for shot guns and rifles.

Contractors to the War department for small arms ammunition.

Jacob's rifle shell tubes, cartridges and caps for Colt's, Adams', and other revolvers.

Enfield rifle ammunition, and ball cartridges for Whitworth and Henry's rifles, also for Westley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's, and other breech loaders.

Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft refined lead.

ELEY, BROTHERS, Gray's Inn Road, London, W. C.
☞ Wholesale only.

PURE SILVER ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS.—Parties desirous of studying economy, combined with neatness and taste, should visit COOKE'S Establishment, where choice from a rare selection of all kinds of the above articles can be obtained at the following extremely low prices—
Electro-plated tablespoons and forks, 25s. to 40s. per dozen
Dessert ditto, 20s to 30s. ditto
Tea ditto, 13s to 18s. ditto
Cruets (revolving), 17s. 6d. to 30s.
Sterling silver spoons, from 8s. 3d. per ounce.
All other articles at equally low prices.
Note the address—J. C. COOKE, 231, Pitt-street.

CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!!—Ex Antipodes.—Just opened, a large assortment of Brussels, and Brussels tapestry carpets, hearthrugs to match. Superior coir door mats, various sizes. JOHN HILL, jun., and CO., importers, Australian Furniture and Bedding Warehouse, No. 100, King-street.

DRAWING-ROOM, DINING-ROOM, and other FURNITURE, ex Hellinside.
Drawing-room suites, in tabourets, damask, and reps
Dining-room lounges and easy-chairs
Walnut-wood wardrobes, with plate-glass centres
Handsome chiffonieres, with marble tops and plate-glass backs
Chiffoniere cabinets, with shelves
Centre, occasional, reading, and candle tables
Ladies' work tables and flower stands
Coffee, chess, and cribbage tables, with revolving tops
Rising-top davenports, music stools
Mahogany dining-room chairs, in morocco
Walnut occasional chairs
Fancy and other folding chairs
Children's berger, astley cooper, and folding chairs
Writing tables, hall tables, and chairs
Card and sutherland tables
Toilet tables and washstands with marble tops
Circular and square enclosed washstands
Handsome chimney and toilet glasses
Bedsteps, towel horses, toilet sets
Shower, slipper, sponge, and hip baths
Air beds and pillows for invalids
Rich table covers, window hangings, and cornice poles
Brussels, tapestry, and other carpets
Felt squares, hearthrugs
Coir matting, various widths
Table and door mats, gig wool mats
Dinner and breakfast and tea services
Richly cut decanters, lustres, and chimney ornaments
An extensive stock of colonial made wardrobes, bookcases, and portable furniture of every description
Hair and coir mattresses always on hand.

The above will be sold at the lowest remunerative prices, to make room for other large shipments to arrive by the Primula, Foam, Canaan, and Antipodes.

Ships' cabins fitted up.

JOHN HILL, Junior, and CO., Importers and Manufacturers, Australian Furniture, Floorcloth, and Bedding Warehouse, 100, King-street; and manufactory, Riley-street, Sydney.

OAK DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.—Ex Hollinside.—Just opened for inspection, at the show-rooms of the undersigned, a superb suite of Oak Dining-room Furniture, unequalled by any former importation, comprising
Oak gothic pedestal sideboard
Ditto dinner waggon
Ditto dining-table, patent movements, on castors
12 ditto chairs, richly covered in purple morocco
2 ditto easy chairs, and sofa to match, with down pillows, complete.

JOHN HILL, Junior, and CO., importers, cabinet makers, and upholsterers, Australian Furniture, Floorcloth, Carpet, and Bedding Warehouse, 100, King-street, Sydney.

FUNERALS FURNISHED on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. JOHN HILL, Junior, and CO., King and Riley streets.

TO PROPRIETORS OF NEWSPAPERS IN THE COLONIES.—For SALE, one of Cowper's, of Manchester and Birmingham, double double demy printing machines, to work by steam, with driving shafts, fast and loose pulleys, bed frames, fastening bolts, duplicate wheels, roller stocks and moulds, and everything complete for erecting in an office. This Machine formerly printed the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, and is now being disposed of in consequence of the erection of new machinery. It has had very little wear, and the casual repairs having been performed by a competent engineer, are as strong and perfect as when erected from the factory of Mr. Edward Cowper.

One FOUR-CYLINDER MACHINE, guaranteed speed 4000 per hour; cost set down in London Docks, £800; cash price, £500.

Also, one of Hopkinson's Super Double-royal ALBION PRESSES, which has had very little use.

For further particulars, apply to JOHN FAIRFAX and SONS, HERALD Office.

NOW LANDING ex Neville, Bass' East India Pale Ale, in barrels. LAMB, PARBURY, and CO.

MUNTZ METAL, Nails, and Sheathing Felt, all sizes. S. A. JOSEPH, 249, George-street.

24 KNIVES or FORKS cleaned in five minutes, with LEA'S Machines—21s. each. 70, York-street.

BAKER'S and other PATENT MANGLES, from 5 guineas each, at LEA'S, 70, York-street.

YORKSHIRE HAMS.—For SALE, a superior lot just landed. GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.

IRON TANKS.—For SALE, a few, now landing, each 400 gallons. GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.

KEROSENE, in 5 gallon packages, cheapest and best in Sydney. R. WYNNE, New Pitt-street.

KEROSENE OIL, Comet Brand, six shillings per gallon, retail. This popular brand of Kerosene is superior to all others, manufactured expressly for STANFORD, BROS., and warranted free from camphine, petroleum, or any other explosive material. STANFORD and CO., 208, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Also, Singer's and Co.'s new improved Lock Stitch Sewing Machines, for families and manufacturers.

OXLEY'S superfine silk-dressed Flour for SALE, at the stores of ALLAN, STREET, and NORTON.

FLOUR, FLOUR.—Fifty tons Superior Silk-dressed FLOUR for SALE. ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, and CO., King-street West.

HOBART TOWN SEEDS, just landed ex Alarm.—A large quantity of Garden and Farm Seeds. Cotton Seeds, direct from America, warranted to grow. J. G. M'KEAN, seedsman, 3, New Market, and 162, York-street.

EX SUPERB and other VESSELS—One 16-horse power stationary high pressure steam engine, with large Cornish boiler, complete
One ditto 12-horse power, portable, with extra large fire box, and all connections complete
Muspratt's caustic soda, in iron drums
Sardines, ½-lb. and ¼-lb.
Colza oil, in hogsheads and drums
Congou tea (from London), very superior quality.
GILFILLAN and CO.

ART-UNION OF LONDON, 1863.—Every Subscriber of one guinea will receive an impression of a plate by H. C. Shenton, and C. H. Jeens, from the original picture by T. F. Dicksee,

A LABOUR OF LOVE;

together with a Set of Sixteen Designs in outline, by P. Priolo, illustrating Tennyson's poem,

"IDYLLS OF THE KING;"

besides a chance of one of the prizes at the annual distribution. The Prizes include the original life-size Statue in marble by W. C. Marshall, R.A., of

THE DANCING GIRL REPOSING,

now to be seen in the International Exhibition, valued at 700 guineas.

The right to select for himself a valuable work of art from one of the public exhibitions, Statuettes in Bronze of Caractacus, from the original, by J. H. Foley, R.A.; Teresa in commemoration of H.R.H. the late Prince Consort, designed by J. Leighton, F.S.A.; Statuettes in Porcelain, entitled, "Go to Sleep," from the original by Jos. Durham; Bas-reliefs in Fictile Ivory of subjects from Milton, by E. Wyon and R. Jefferson; and Books of Etchings, by F. Radclyffe, after the late David Cox. All produced expressly and solely for the Society.

An India-paper Proof Impression of the Plate, and two chances in the distribution for two guineas.

An Artist's Proof of the Plate and five chances in the distribution, for five guineas.

Subscriptions will be received by JOHN L. SHERRIFF, honorary secretary, 256, George-street, Sydney.

THE ART-UNION OF GLASGOW, 1862.—The Object of the Art-Union of Glasgow is, to aid in extending a knowledge of the fine arts, by distributing among its members meritorious Works of Art.

A subscription of one guinea constitutes membership for one year.

The whole subscriptions, after deducting the necessary working expenses, are devoted to the purchase of Paintings, Drawings, Sculptures, Engravings, and other Works of Art.

The following advantages are offered to each subscriber for the year 1862:—

I. Three Large Photographs, taken from the Original Paintings, specially commissioned for this purpose viz:—

"The Death Barge of King Arthur." The painting by J. Noel Paton, R.S.A., an illustration from the poem "La Morte d'Arthur," by Alfred Tennyson, Esq., D.C.L., Poet Laureate

"The Better Land." The painting by James Sant, A.R.A., an illustration from the poem "The Better Land," by Mrs. Hemans.

"The White Cockade." The badge of adherence to Prince Charles Edward. The painting by J. E. Millais, A.R.A.

II. The chance of obtaining a Valuable Prize at the Annual drawing in January, 1863. The prizes will consist:

First, of the original paintings commissioned from Messrs. Noel Paton, Sant, and Millais.

Secondly, of sums set apart for the purchase of paintings or sculpture, each prizeholder having the right of selecting his prize for himself, from any of the public exhibitions of Art throughout the country.

Thirdly, of engravings and minor works of art selected by the committee, equal in value to one-tenth of the amount subscribed.

The Photographs will be uniform in size, measuring in printed surface 15x12 inches, they will be suitably mounted and finished, and as they will possess all the distinguishing characteristics of the various artists' styles, will form a series of original illustrations unequalled in beauty and value by anything heretofore offered to the members of any Art-Union.

In lieu of Photographs, subscribers will have the right of selecting an impression of any engraving issued by the Society.

Subscribers of two or more shares will obtain selected impressions of the photographs mounted in a superior style, or in lieu thereof, proof copies of the engravings.

Subscriptions will be received by JOHN L. SHERRIFF, Honorary Secretary, 256, George-street, Sydney.

WILL BE PUBLISHED, on the 1st January next, THE SYDNEY DIRECTORY for 1863.

The publisher desires to state that no expense will be spared to render this Directory as perfect as possible, and to that end he has secured the services of Mr. J. T. Grocott, whose extensive local knowledge thoroughly qualifies him for the compilation of the work.

Heads of Government Departments, Public Companies, and Mercantile Establishments are respectfully requested to render all necessary information to the compiler to ensure the work being—what the publisher desires to make it—an accurate Directory of Sydney for 1863.

JOHN SANDS, 392, George-street.

ADELAIDE FLOUR, now landing, ex Ashburton and Lady Elrington.
Magarey's
Duffield's
Dunn's
Sismey
Giles and Smith.
N. CASTON, 8, Macquarie-place.

PLATE-GLASS for SALE.—8 sheets best French plate, 36 x 36, at 3s. per foot; also, 11,000 Forest Oak Shingles, at 20s. per thousand, E. HEAD, builder, Park-street, near Elizabeth street.

300,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, the best assortment in Sydney. W. JOLLY and CO.

200,000 FEET Deals, Clear Pine, T. and G. Flooring Boards, Laths, Doors, Sashes, Cedar, F. O. Shingles. W. JOLLY and CO.

IRONBARK Girders, Piles, Posts and Rails, Palings, Dray Poles, Shafts, Spokes, Blue Gum Felloes, &c. W. JOLLY and CO., timber wharf, Bathurst-street. Branch yard—Sydney Railway Terminus.

2000 BLUE GUM FELLOES for Sale. W. JOLLY and CO., Bathurst-street.

BONE DUST for SALE. Apply to Mr. E. J. BLAXLAND, Liverpool; or to Messrs. JOLLY and CO., Sydney

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, shingles, palings, battens, &c. W. H. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

400,000 FEET Baltic, American, and Scotch Flooring, Oregon and clear pine. W. H. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

FOR SALE.—A CARGO OF COAL, now in harbour. MOLISON and BLACK,

FOR SALE, at a moderate price, the Good-will, Stock, Furniture, and License of a PUBLIC-HOUSE, now in full trade, and situated in the best part of Pitt-street, near the Victoria Theatre. For particulars apply to J. G. WALLER and CO., Wynyard-square.

FOR SALE, the Goodwill, Furniture, and effects of the WELCOME INN, Valley, Bathurst Road, near Penrith. The house is well situated, is a coaching house, and commands a good business. Terms moderate. Apply to J. G. WALLER and CO., Wynyard-square.

FOR SALE, the GOODWILL, FURNITURE, and FITTINGS of a Public House, in one of the very best situations in Sydney. Terms, moderate. Apply to J. G. WALLER and CO., Wynyard-square.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, a first-class Store BUSINESS on one of the principal Southern Gold-fields; cash trade about £350 per week. JOHN FRAZER and CO., York-street.

FOR SALE, two POODLE PUPS. Apply Irvine Cottage, Ultimo Estate, Pyrmont-road.

FOR SALE, a first-rate Milking GOAT, at Darling House, Lower Fort-street; likewise two others

WANTED, to SELL a good draught HORSE, 5 years of age, sound. Apply 159, Clarence-street.

FOR SALE, a good useful MARE; trial given. WOOD'S Livery Stables, William-street.

FOR SALE, Pair of Brown COBS, saddle and harness, fit for journey. NORFOLK'S Livery Stables, 450, Pitt-street South.

MILKING COWS, some with CALVES.—For SALE, a choice lot, used to town feeding, quiet, and warranted good milkers. Can be seen at Mr. M'PHERSON'S, No. 10, Waterloo-street, Chippendale.

TO BE SOLD, HOUSE, containing 7 rooms, and large verandah, &c., with an acre and a half of land attached, at Hunter's Hill, formerly the property of F. G. Campbell, Esq., and now occupied by B. Sheridan, Esq. The furniture in the house can be taken at a valuation. Half the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to W. W. BILLYARD, 32, Hunter-street, Sydney.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, a first-class GENERAL STORE BUSINESS, in one of the leading country towns, in consequence of the failing health of the proprietor; now doing a good trade. Terms easy. Every particular may be obtained (by principals only) on application to Messrs. J. and S. THOMPSON, Pitt-street, Sydney.

PEAK DOWNS.—R. FORBES, 78, King-street, has five BLOCKS of Licensed country in this far-famed Sheep Grazing locality for SALE. Also, the seller's interest to three other Tenders adjoining. Apply at once.

FOR SALE, by private contract, in Queensland, a first-rate CATTLE STATION, advantageously situated within two days' ride of Brisbane, and possessing every convenience as a residence, or for carrying on the business. As the above is for sale only in consequence of the proprietor giving up the business, it will be found a most desirable purchase. Apply to J. E. YOUNG, Esq., George and Market streets, Sydney; or the Hon. LOUIS HOPE, Kilcoy, Ipswich.

FOR SALE.—The STATION of TOOLOOM, in the Clarence district, with a herd of about 2500 well bred Cattle. The station is capable of carrying 6000 head of cattle, is well watered, and the improvements are unsurpassed in the district. It is distant from Warwick 45 miles, and from Ipswich 90 miles. For further particulars apply at Tooloom, Tabulam, to Mr. JOHN HALL SCOTT; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Sydney.

STATIONS, for SALE, by R. FORBES, King-street.
Lachlan River—20 miles frontage, fit for sheep
Darling Downs—4 blocks good sheep country
Sheep country, capacity 130,000 head, half in New South Wales, half in Queensland, lightly stocked and well watered.

M'KENZIE RIVER, Queensland.—Seven Blocks Salt-bush Country, licensed, for SALE. FORBES, King-street.

NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16TH.

THE PRESIDENT took his seat at twenty-six minutes past four o'clock.

STATE-AID.

Mr. PLUNKETT presented a petition from West Maitland against the abolition of State-aid, signed by 270 persons. Petition received.

Mr. PLUNKETT presented a petition from the district of Petersham, signed by 68 persons, against the abolition of State-aid. Petition received.

Mr. PLUNKETT presented a similar petition from Appin, signed by 66 persons. Petition received.

Mr. PLUNKETT presented a petition from St. Leonards, to the same effect. Petition received.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON, presented a petition from residents in the district of Scone, against the abolition of State-aid. Petition received.

Mr. KEMP presented a petition from Williams River and its vicinity against the abolition of State-aid. Petition received.

PRINTING.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON brought up the 5th report from the Printing Committee, and moved that it be adopted and printed. Carried.

STATE-AID.

Mr. KEMP presented a numerously signed petition from the Hawkesbury against the abolition of State-aid. Petition received.

Mr. KEMP presented a petition, signed by 220 persons resident in and about Scone, against the abolition of State-aid. Petition received.

THE MINT.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL laid upon the table a despatch, dated 8th June, 1862, on the subject of the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint.

GRANTS FOR PUBLIC WORSHIP PROHIBITION BILL.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in moving the second reading of the bill to prohibit future grants for public worship, said the subject was one which ought to excite in the minds of hon. members more than usual desire to legislate upon it in a consistent manner with the soundest principles of moral and political philosophy. He would proceed shortly to state the position of the legislation on this subject, and then to explain the principle of the bill now before the House, and the arguments which appeared to him to justify it being read a second time. The establishment of the Church and School Lands Corporation, in 1826, was the first step that was taken for the establishment of the Church of England in this colony. There was one clause in that charter which allowed her Majesty to revoke the charter and to devote the proceeds of the lands to the general purposes of religion and education. That charter was accordingly revoked in 1833. In the year 1836 an Act was passed which authorised aid to be given for the building of places of worship and for paying stipends to ministers, under certain conditions. Although this Act proposed to encourage a wide system of toleration; it also contained principles of legislation with regard to religion which were altogether without precedent, and was full of mischief in many respects. That Act was adopted by several of the denominations, by whom Acts of Council were obtained in order to avail themselves of its provisions. In connexion with this subject it was also worthy of observation that in 1830 the legislation of the colony adopted the Catholic Emancipation Act. The institution of responsible government had placed the Government in a very different position from what it was placed in by the passing of Sir Richard Bourke's Act with regard to the right of appropriating money for the support of religion and for other purposes. The successive Constitution Acts had fixed various amounts for the support of religious worship, at first £36,000, and afterwards £28,000, being set apart under Schedule C for the maintenance of public worship. From that time no funds had been appropriated by Parliament to meet the claims of any fresh applicants, the amount to be paid being limited by the Constitution Acts. The sum of £28,000 at present voted for purposes of public worship was altogether unaffected by the provisions of Sir Richard Bourke's Act; and no other fund had ever been granted to carry out the provisions of that Act as an independent measure. That plainly showed that from the date of the Constitution Act being passed Sir Richard Bourke's Act became a dead letter, and was not now guiding the legislation of the colony in any manner. Such was the position of the matter down to a recent time; but for the last three or four years the question whether this £28,000 should continue to be appropriated, had been agitated throughout the colony. The settlement of the matter on a clear and well-defined basis, so as to avoid discussion in future, was a consummation which all parties must be extremely desirous to see accomplished. This had been felt in all the colonies. A measure for the settlement of the matter had been passed in Tasmania, and on its being transmitted home, the Duke of Newcastle signified that her Majesty's assent would not be given to the measure. As the despatch of the Secretary of State was of great value in the discussion of this subject, he would take the liberty of reading it to the House:—

Downing-street, 10th March, 1860.

Sir,—I have had under my consideration the Tasmanian Bill No. 43 of the session of 1859, entitled "An Act to provide for the abolition, upon certain terms, of State-aid to religion in the colony of Tasmania," which bill was reserved for the signification of her Majesty's pleasure.

I take this opportunity of acknowledging your despatch, No. 94, of 4th October last, enclosing the Attorney-General's report on the measure; and also your despatches of the numbers and dates specified in the margin, enclosing a great number of memorials, petitions, and remonstrances having relation thereto. You will inform the petitioners who have addressed the Crown that their representations have been fully attended to.

In considering this measure, which her Majesty's Government have done with the more deliberation in consequence of the amount of contradictory feeling and opinion which its provisions have produced in the colony, they have, in the first place, regarded it as the act of an independent legislature, with whose judgment, on public questions of internal policy, they have no wish to interfere. It is no part of their duty, as advisers of the Crown, to recommend her Majesty to overrule the solemn opinion of that Legislature on the question whether or not State-aid to religious worship be continued.

And they have felt, in addition, great reluctance in interfering with a measure which is obviously intended to render the passage from the system of State-aid to the voluntary system as little injurious as possible, by making a liberal and gratuitous provision in lieu of the present annual subsidy.

But the objection on account of which they have felt themselves unwillingly compelled to advise her Majesty to withhold her sanction from the bill, although at first sight of minor importance, is, in reality, one which they cannot in justice or in honour disregard.

When the present constitutions of the several Australian colonies have been by various enactments established, and their revenues made over without control to the local Legislatures, this transfer has always been attended by stipulations intended to secure vested interests. When power has been given to the Legislature to vary or to abolish the several sums reserved by way of Civil List, acts for this purpose have been reserved for the assent of the Crown, not because it was desired to interfere on public grounds, with such changes as the Legislature might think fit to make, but because of the obligation which was considered to attach to the Home Government, to preserve from violation the vested interests of those whose salaries were paid out of the funds so transferred.

The representations of so many of those affected by the present Act, particularly of the Chaplains of the Church of England, have satisfied her Majesty's Government that vested interests are injured, and that they are injured in such a manner and to such an extent, as to render interference for their protection unavoidable. An Act which gives, indeed, compensation, but gives it subject to the ordinary rules of pensions, treats ministers of religion from whom their salaries are withdrawn in a manner altogether different from that in which other public servants, placed on the so called civil list have been dealt with in the Australian colonies when such lists, have been remodelled. The present Act, in substance, renders the amount of pensions dependent almost absolutely on length of service. If its provisions were carried into execution, the consequence would be, that while some of the older chaplains might perhaps be amply provided for, the younger men would only have too just cause of grievance. They would be deprived of the certainty hitherto secured to them, with nothing approaching to an equivalent or calculated as such. And yet their case would, in reality, be much harder than that of civil service, if so treated; as in their case change of profession is impossible.

I have not failed to take into consideration also the doubt which has been raised whether, on their first appointment, the chaplains may not be said to have received from the Home Government a warning, that their salaries were not secured to them. But I do not think that the mere doubt of the meaning of a despatch, even were it more strongly founded than appears to me to be the case, ought to prevail against the fair application of ordinary principles.

Such is the plain ground on which her Majesty's Government have felt themselves justified in tendering their advice to the Crown not to allow the measure in question to come into operation. You will accordingly signify to the Legislature that her Majesty's assent will not be signified to the bill.

From the principles which I have thus stated, it follows that, if any bill should be passed embodying similar provisions in other respects, but giving to vested interests such compensation as either satisfies all claimants or is above all reasonable objection, such a measure will be submitted without hesitation to the Crown for assent.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) NEWCASTLE.
Governor Sir H. E. F. Young, Tasmania.

In preparing the measure now before the House the Government had kept in view the maxims of just and equitable legislation laid down in that despatch, and had secured all the vested rights which they considered to be entitled to be secured. Otherwise, after such a clear expression of the views of her Majesty's Government, it would only be wasting the time of the Colonial Legislature to ask them to consider a bill which did not respect vested rights. The terms of this bill were clear and definite, and yet being somewhat novel in their character, were such as to attract attention. As the bill provided for the prohibition of future grants for public worship, it was clearly implied that there were some principles of political economy involved in the measure. The first principle involved in the measure was this—that in a colony such as this, where there were various Christian denominations holding tenets in many respects contradictory of one another, the first principle was this—that it was not considered right that grants should be made out of the public funds to promote the sectarian opinions of those denominations. It was clear that if you granted money from the public treasury to four different denominations, you necessarily taxed the community itself for the promulgation of the particular sectarian opinions which those denominations taught. The argument against the taxation of the whole people for the religious worship of one denomination was considered strong in England. But when it was proposed in a new colony that taxation should be raised in proportion to the population, in order to pay ministers to propagate antagonistic opinions, such a measure must require very strong arguments in its justification. It was not as if the public worship which the State supported was that in which all religious denominations could combine. But as each denomination insisted upon clothing its particular form of worship with its distinctive tenets, they were all amenable to the charge of requiring the State to assist them in propagating their sectarian doctrines. It was not as if an Act of Uniformity were in force, compelling the people to worship according to one particular form; but instead of that, the State endorsed four different sets of opinions, giving to each one precisely the same legislative authority. He maintained that the State ought not to interfere in any way with distinctive religious doctrines. He would in support of this quote from Paley's work on Moral and Political Philosophy:—

We allow to each Church the truth of its peculiar tenets, and all the importance which zeal can ascribe to them. We dispute not here the right or the expedience of framing creeds, or of imposing subscriptions. But why should every position which a church maintains be woven with so much industry into her forms of public worship? Some are offended and some are excluded; this is an evil of itself, at least to them: and what advantage or satisfaction can be derived to the rest, from the separation of their brethren, it is difficult to imagine, unless it were a duty to publish our system of polemic divinity, under the name of making confession of our faith, every time we worship God; or a sin to agree in religious exercises with those with whom we differ in some religious opinions. Indeed, where one man thinks it is his duty constantly to worship a being, whom another cannot, with the assent of his conscience permit himself to worship at all, there seems to be no place for comprehension, or any expedient left but a quiet secession. All other differences may be compromised by silence. If sects and schisms be an evil, they are as much to be avoided by one side as the other. If sectaries are blamed for taking unnecessary offence, established churches are no less culpable for unnecessarily giving it; they are bound at least to produce a command, or a reason of equivalent utility, for shutting out any from their communion by mixing with divine worship doctrines which, whether true or false, are unconnected in their nature with devotion.

The object of this bill was to free the State from all those difficulties that had arisen out of the number of religious communities. The idea that the public money should be distributed according to the numbers of the different sects, could not be defended; its effect was to say, that whatever opinion preponderated should go on to preponderate. This bill would also relieve the Government from connection with the heads of the different denominations. Nothing could be worse for an executive council or for a legislature than that they should, from year to year, be mixed up with those discussions which arose out of every-varying religious opinions. Another collateral advantage which would flow from the passing of this measure, would be, that the bounty of the people would be much increased by their being thrown upon their own resources. If a man were at all sincere in his religious profession, and had the slightest belief in the soundness of his creed, he would part with every shilling he had rather than that belief should lack support. If the State stopped in and offered to dole out stipends to the clergymen, the public would naturally leave the State to perform the duties it had assumed. The large sums that were collected for missionary enterprises, and the magnificent buildings that had been erected by voluntary contributions, proved that the voluntary system was quite sufficient to provide for the support of public worship. The pittances that were doled out to the clergy in this colony formed a mere fraction of what the people voluntarily and willingly gave. [Mr. KEMP: It helps them.] No doubt it helps them, but it was a disgrace to the colony. That State-aid had not been of much advantage to the Church itself he would show by reading a passage from Burnett's "Rights of Princes":—

As long as Churchmen were adorned with the virtues that became their profession, and that holy religion which they were to propagate, it was no wonder that both princes and subjects contributed liberally towards the support of a sort of men, who deserved so well of the world, and employed what was put in their hands so worthily. But the cross and persecution have proved the greatest blessings to the Church; and the Christian religion seems calculated for such a state, more than from great prosperity. It was a sad, but a true remark, that when the chalices were of wood the priests were of gold; but when the chalices grew to be gold, the priests became wooden. And whether that be true or not of the voice in Constantine's time; to-day is poison poured out on the Church, the effects of it have showed that what was one of the greatest blessings of Heaven, was in course of some ages so perverted by the covetousness and ambition of some corrupt Churchmen, that it is scarce credible to what a degree those abuses were carried.

That was the just side of the argument. The more, in fact, that religion was surrounded by the pomp and grandeur of the world and the adventitious aids of wealth, the more to his (Mr. Hargrave's) mind would the faith both of ministers and of their pastoral charges be removed from that severe simplicity which was the life and soul of true, vital religion. As bearing upon the question of the inviolability of Church property—showing the marked difference that there was between Church property and private property—he would quote from a speech delivered in the House of Commons by Mr. Brougham on the 14th of June, 1825. It had reference to the Established Church of Ireland, and his honorable and learned friend, Mr. Plunkett, would not, he thought, object to it. Mr. Brougham then said:—

God forbid that I should contend that the church has the same power over its property that individuals have over theirs! I admit the existence of a church known to the law as a corporate body, having rights, and to which wrongs might be done. But I contend that both the mode of establishing church property, and the mode of dealing with it, are very different, both in argument and practice, from the mode of establishing and dealing with private property.

I will first say that the property of the church must be regarded, in the strict sense of the word, as public property; if the church is considered, not as individuals only, but as a large body of 2000 persons and upwards, having duties depending upon their situations. Another material difference between church and private property is, that the private individual may do what he likes with his property; he carries it about with him; no person has any control over it, except the Legislature, and of this he has no right to complain, for he gives his assent, or is supposed to give his assent to its measures. His private property is inseparably attached to his person; he may transfer it, sell it, burn it, break it up in parcels—in short, do with it whatever he likes, without any control, except that imposed by settlements, and this is the act of a person disposing of property he holds in fee. He may bequeath his property by will, or he may allow it to go to his eldest son, to his nearest of blood, or to anybody he pleases. But to whom can the parson leave the property of the church?—to the next succeeding parson, a person whom he probably never saw, and who may be his mortal enemy. He has no power to dispose of this property; it must go to his successors. The control, therefore which the church and which individuals have over their property, cannot be called the same. The next point I will mention is the consequences of the Legislature meddling with private property, and with the property of the church. By taking away the property of an individual, he is deprived of his means of providing for his family and children. But if the Legislature were to say to the priest of some parish, containing 500 Catholics and one Protestant, "After you are dead, there shall be no longer any parson in this parish," who would be injured by this? A person who never enjoyed it! Is there in this case the same injury inflicted as in the other? In the one case you deprive a wife and children of the means of subsistence; but in the other there is nobody to suffer but an unknown, and, perhaps, unborn person. There is therefore no analogy between the two cases.

The last difference I will mention, and it is an important one, is, that private property is held on no condition whatever; there is no duty imposed or annexed to the enjoyment of the right; but the Irish church consists of 2000 office-bearers, clothed with a sacred character, indeed extremely useful to the State; a body of men set apart for a particular service, but who receive their property on condition of performing those services, fulfilling those duties, and who may be stipendiaries, or who may be paid by salaries, instead of tithes and land, as they are in most countries of Europe. But it suits the policy of this country to pay them by tithes. This does not make them different from other public officers, or other public servants. There is no sort of analogy, then, between church property and private property which should lead to the conclusion that the former possesses the same sort of inviolability as the latter. The church receives its property for the performance of certain services, but private property is held unconditionally. As well might the pay of the army, as the property of the church, be called inviolable and private property. The army is a quasi corporate body, larger, indeed, and more numerous than it ought to be—it is a great public body, it has Chelsea Hospital; and the navy has Greenwich Hospital, richly endowed with land, for the use of the navy, on certain conditions; but is it even supposed that either of these bodies could regard their pay, or the property of these hospitals, as theirs, and to be held inviolably sacred? I contend that the property of the church is conferred by the State for the performance of certain services, and that the Legislature may deal with it, when it is necessary for the benefit both of the Church and State.

The party concerned as to the receipt of the stipendiary salary for the performance of certain duties was the only person who could be considered as having any vested rights—not those for whom such services were to be performed. A vast proportion of the £28,000 contended for was expended for those ministers who lived in towns, in whose congregations were men of property well able to support the clergymen of their own religious views. It seemed to him quite absurd to see salaries thus paid by the State to ministers in whose congregations were gentlemen fully competent to provide for private chaplains if they should think proper. If it were to be thought desirable that there should be missionary clergymen in the remote unsettled districts, whose salaries should be supplemented or wholly made up by the State,—that was a different thing. It should be discussed and agreed upon, or discussed and rejected as a totally distinct affair, with which the present state of things had nothing whatever to do. It was a fallacy, however, to suppose that because persons were in the bush and had not the ordinary ministrations of religion, that they were, on that account, in a benighted and ignorant state. It did not follow that such was the case. (Ironical cries of "Hear.") The business of many persons took them for years, sometimes the greater portion of their lives, where they could not attend public worship, but they could, nevertheless, read their bibles, and put their religion into practice, not only for their own good but for that of others. He would have it left perfectly open to all to organise different societies, each for their own communion, and wholly independent of the State. The arguments as to covenants and compacts he considered to be utterly valueless; they fell to the ground themselves, for no covenant or contract could be shewn to exist. Those views, which he had done his best to express, were the foundation of the bill before the House, which he now moved should be read a second time. It was a bill whereby it was sought to settle a question which had, for some time past, agitated the minds of the people of this colony, and of which the effects could not but be beneficial Indeed, if it were merely to avoid that religious animosity which might be looked for at future elections, and to obviate that cry which the question was likely to occasion, it was most expedient to pass this bill. Already there was a stereotyped expression of public opinion on the subject that showed there was an organised opposition—and an election in which the opposition was based upon a purely religious cry was a contingency it was highly desirable to avoid. He trusted the House would agree to the second reading of the bill.

Mr. M'ARTHUR seconded the motion.

Mr. PLUNKETT said that in rising to speak on this subject, after the speech of the hon. the Attorney-General, he was tempted to apostrophise the bill in the words addressed by Hamlet to the ghost of his father. (Hear and laughter.) The bill came before him in such a questionable shape—such a very questionable shape—that he must speak to it, whether it came to him with the airs of heaven or the blasts of another place. That it had anything to do with the airs of heaven above he could not believe, but that it did savour somewhat of the place below he could not doubt. (Laughter.) The hon. mem-

ber had said that a neglect to pass this bill would give rise to an acrimonious election cry based upon religious opinions, and he had implied that the onus would lie upon them of having rejected a remedial measure which was sanctioned by the voice of the people. He denied both these assumptions; he denied that the Assembly which had sent up that bill did represent the people on this question. (Hear.) The number of petitions which had been presented against the bill in both Houses went most conclusively to shew that the whole feeling of the country was against this bill. The hon. member had said that the bill was one which carefully guarded all vested interests. He (Mr. Plunkett) could not see how that could be asserted. How could that be the case when it was considered that the bill went directly to sweep away Sir Richard Bourke's Act, and the provision made in the schedule of that Act for the support of the ministrations of religion? Such was the effect of the measure to which the House was now asked to give its assent, the sole clause of the bill having any other tendency being that which allowed the Ministry of the day to place on the Estimates salaries for such clergymen as should be in receipt of stipends at the time of the passing of the bill. But there was no fund out of which such salaries were to be got. The present bill would sweep away the fund out of which such salaries had hitherto been paid. It was really the most extraordinary bill that one House ever sent up to another, and he could not conceive any greater proof of the necessity for a second Chamber more cogent than the fact that such a measure should have been passed by the other House. It reminded him, as a piece of legislation, of the old Irish story of the old Irish court-house. (Laughter.) The old court-house was to be done away with, and a new one built with its materials, but, singularly enough, there was a stipulation that the old structure was not to be removed until the new one was completed. (Laughter. The Attorney-General seemed to take it for granted that this bill should pass, and that, in passing, it should sweep away Sir Richard Bourke's Church Act. The bill proposed to do away with that measure upon which Sir Richard Bourke's Act chiefly rested—an Act which had been in operation for twenty-eight years, and which had given universal satisfaction to the community. Its operation had largely contributed to Church extension throughout the colony. At the time that it first came into operation the Church of England had not more than seven or eight churches in the colony—notwithstanding the magnitude of its resources—the Presbyterians only one church (Dr. Lang's),—and the Church of Rome none at all—St. Mary's not being then roofed in. He would venture to say no measure had ever been more successful, or had more entirely realised the expectations of those who had framed it. Under its provisions churches had been erected everywhere throughout the colony—not mere shanties, barns, and stables, but places in every way well worthy of the offices of the Christian Faith. Nothing was so creditable to the colony as the many substantial and excellent buildings which had been every where erected in pursuance of the Act it was now proposed to repeal. The Act had worked well. It had induced men to come forward and give their assistance by the assurance which it held out of a ready co-operation on the part of the State. Six years after Sir Richard Bourke's Act was passed—in the year 1842—the sums to be given under the Act were circumscribed under £36,000. The Attorney-General was mistaken in supposing that the Act had since become obsolete. The regulations of the Executive Council were framed on this subject under that Act, and the regulations were in force to this day. [The honorable member then proceeded to quote from the regulations referred to, drawing special attention to the fourth.] He thought the Attorney-General must entirely have overlooked the 4th of those regulations, when he spoke of the Church Act as being virtually inoperative. That was continued in force until a further alteration was made at the severance of Port Phillip from this colony, when the sum payable was changed from £36,000 to £28,000. The expenditure was directed to be made under the provisions of the Church Act,—the guiding star for all that has been done in respect of public worship in this colony. Up to 1836 we had here a dominant church, a system which prevailed until equality was established by that very Act it was now proposed to repeal. It showed how little importance the Government did really attach to the feelings of the great majority of the people. There was a great supporter of the Government in the other House, who spoke of the mode in which the distribution of the money was made amongst churches as an instigation of the Devil, or something of the sort—he meant Dr. Lang. The Attorney-General and others who did not know Dr. Lang's antecedents, would be surprised to hear that Dr. Lang, in the second edition of his History of New South Wales, called Sir Richard Bourke's Act the Magna Charta of the civil and religious liberty of this infant empire. The Charter, too, of the Presbyterian church. He might mention that some years after the publication of this second edition, Dr. Lang became a voluntary, and this second edition became exceedingly scarce about the same time, whether bought up or not he could not say, but so it was. There were two copies of the first edition in the library of the House, and two copies of a subsequent edition, but no copy of the second edition. So it was with the Australian Library; and he did not know if there was a copy of this second edition in any other library in the colony. He would quote now from p. 272 of the 2nd volume of the second edition of Dr. Lang's historical account of New South Wales. Referring to what he had before written in reference to religion in the colony, Dr. Lang went on—"It was when things were in such a state as I have described at the close of General Darling's administration, that Major General Sir Richard Bourke arrived in the colony, in December, 1831, as the King's representative. Casting his eye as a philosopher and a statesman over the colony, it was not difficult for his Excellency to see the extremely mischievous and ruinous tendency of the existing system, and the necessity for a change. He did not venture, however, to express his opinion in reference to such a change as it was necessary for the Government to effect, till he had maturely considered the subject in all its bearings on the best interests of the colony, for it was not until he had been two years in the colony that he addressed his famous despatch on churches and schools to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies. That despatch I have already characterised as one of the ablest, as it is doubtless in reference to the best interests of the community, one of the most important State papers I have ever seen; and it was peculiarly fortunate for the colony of New South Wales that in the rapid changes that have taken place in the Colonial Office during the last few years, it fell into the hands of so liberal, so enlightened, so Christian a statesman as the Right Honorable Lord Glenelg. His Lordship's reply will be found along with the Governor's despatch," &c. . . . It was published in the colony in the month of June of that year, and the following are the terms in which its publication was announced in a colonial weekly journal (the *Colonist*) which "I had the means of establishing, and to which I was in the habit of making occasional contributions." Then came the extract from the *Colonist* which the hon. and rev. gentleman adopted :—"We were just going to press with our last number when we received a copy of his Excellency the Governor's despatch to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the churches and schools of New South Wales, accompanied with a copy of the Right Honorable Lord Glenelg's reply; and we had only time to glance over the important documents, and to notify our intention to insert them at length in our next number, before going to press. We now hasten to redeem our pledge after making a few preliminary observations. It is, therefore, with sincere pleasure that we inform our numerous and respectable readers, both in New South Wales and beyond seas, that we have never perused any State papers connected with the administration of public affairs in this colony, the perusal of which has afforded us more unmingled satisfaction than that of the documents we refer to. His Excellency the Governor has already received the highest commendation from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the luminous exhibition he has given in his despatch of the ecclesiastical and educational statistics of New South Wales, as well for the liberal and enlightened policy he has recommended to the Home Government for the future administration of these branches of our colonial polity; and he will consequently stand in no need of our humble meed of approbation. But we should be utterly deficient in those feelings of respect which we owe to ourselves as British subjects, as well as in those sentiments of lively gratitude which we owe to our political benefactors if we suffered a document of such vast importance to the future welfare of all classes in this remote dependency of the empire, as his Excellency's despatch, to be passed over in silent indifference, or with faint and feeble praise. In fact, we are honestly and candidly of opinion that the measure which his Excellency the Governor has recommended in his despatch, and which the Right Honorable the Secretary for the Colonies has approved in his reply, will constitute and be regarded in all future times (hear, hear) as the Magna Charta of the religious liberty of this infant empire. The documents we refer to enable us virtually to realise a consummation for which we have looked and longed for the last ten years and upwards, with all the anxiety with which the shipwrecked mariner in a dark night and stormy sea, looks and longs for day. Sir Richard Bourke had already attained the high honour and satisfaction of having given emancipation to the native tribes of Southern Africa, and of having elevated the oppressed and enslaved Hottentot to the dignity of a freeman. He has now earned a fresh laurel on a different field, and acquired a lasting and imperishable fame, by giving religious liberty to the freemen of Australia, and, by thereby affording a stimulus to the exertions of all honest and Christian men for the future advancement and Christianisation of this infant empire, such as had never been previously afforded, insomuch as whenever the policy he has recommended and the Home Government approved, takes the form of an Act of our Colonial Legislature, as we are confident it will very shortly, we may say with the poet"——and here followed some well-known lines from Horace, but as they were accompanied by a free translation, he would omit the Latin and read the latter—Sir Richard Bourke then might say, "I have reared a monument more enduring than a statue of bronze, loftier and more honourable far than the royal pyramids of Egypt; a monument which the impotence of the Tories cannot subvert, nor the rushing torrent of the Radicals sweep away—a monument which is destined to outlive the lapse of countless years, the flight of innumerable ages." Dr. Lang, too, was particularly fond of putting himself forward as the leader of Presbyterians, and this was the way he wrote on them, "The Presbyterians of New South Wales in particular may well respect and venerate Sir Richard Bourke, when they modestly asserted their right to the countenance and support of Government in the year 1823, they were treated with insult by a Scotchman, Sir Thomas Brisbane! When they modestly asserted that right a second time during the late administration, they were treated with cold and stud'ed and contumelious neglect by an Englishman, Sir Ralph Darling! But they have had ample justice done them at length, and spontaneously too, which, renders it the more estimable, by an Irishman, Sir Richard Bourke." But now Sir Richard Bourke's Act was an instigation of the devil. The different heads of the despatch were next dealt with, and the 4th at some length, thus—"4. That as there are at present religious bodies or churches already recognised and supported by the State in this colony, viz., the Episcopalians, the Roman Catholics, and the Presbyterians, who constitute the three most numerous and leading denominations in the colony, it is expedient and necessary for the future, with a view to the promotion of religion, and good government, and the establishment of peace and concord, to extend the countenance and support of Government to these Churches or religious bodies indiscriminately, leaving it in the power of the local Government to extend that countenance and support to other Churches or religious denominations as they shall see proper." In the remarks made on the proposed system, which Dr. Lang adopted, was the following :—"In regard to these principles, we have only to observe that the system recommended by his Excellency the Governor, and approved by the Home Government, proposes to combine the permanence and security of a religious establishment with the life and vigour of the voluntary system." Dr. Lang then took up the spirit of Sir R. Bourke's Act and of the despatches correctly. He was right in saying that there were but three leading denominations at the time—the Episcopalians, the Roman Catholics, and the Presbyterians; the Wesleyans were scarcely then a numerous body, or not known to Sir Richard Bourke as such. Sir Richard Bourke alluded to this in his despatch, pointing out that there would be nothing in the arrangement proposed by him to prevent its being extended hereafter to other denominations if it should be found expedient to do so. In subsequent years, when the Jews made a claim, it was clear that they could not come in under a bill which was for the maintenance of the Christian religion, but a separate vote was given them, and for several years they received £200 a year, until it was very shamefully taken away from them under representative Government. He would here refer to a passage in Sir Richard Bourke's despatch :—

I cannot conclude this subject without expressing a hope amounting to some degree of confidence, that in laying the foundation of the Christian religion in this young and rising colony, by equal encouragement held out to its professors in their several Churches, the people of their persuasions will be united together in one bond of peace, and taught to look up to the Government as their common protector and friend, *and that thus there will be secured to the State good subjects, and to society good men.*

If Sir Richard Bourke had possessed the gift of prophecy, as he did sagacity and wisdom, he could not have prophesied more truthfully. From the time of the passing of that Act there had been more peace and less of religious discord in this colony than in any other country where there were differences in religion. The dangers spoken of by the Attorney-General were fancies, conjured up by himself. As to the Act of Uniformity to which the Attorney-General had alluded, that was passed for regulating the doctrines of the Church of England, and for preventing any one from thinking even differently from the Established Church of England. The Church of Ireland was a part of that Church—a church established by law; and the extract from Lord Brougham justifying the interference of the Government referred to an interference very different to that which was here proposed with the compact,—the contract between the Home Government and the people of this colony. The property there was given for services to be performed. When those services were no longer performed the property was taken away; they swept off four bishops at once;—the state of circumstances was altogether different; he could mention twenty parishes in which there were not a dozen Protestants, and the Roman Catholics had to pay not only their own clergymen, but church-rates also for the Church of Ireland. Here, however, the State merely distributed a fund in proportion to the numbers of the members of the various Churches which received the aid. The Attorney-General complained that this should be so. He said they should not go by heads, and there had been some who had said that religion should not be taken into account in the census at all. This might suit some whom it might suit to conceal their small numbers, but the census showed that 19-20ths of the people of this colony belonged to the denominations who were receiving State-aid; and the amount was about 1s. 6d. a-head. He denied that any one paid for religion which he did not profess or benefit by. The members of the Church of England, 159,000, paid more than all the rest to the revenue, and they received only a small portion back. So with the other denominations. He was not aware if the Congregationalists would receive aid or not. [Mr. KEMP: Some would, some not. Mr. B. RUSSELL: They were offered it, and refused.] If they refused, it was their own fault. If they wished for it, let them come to the Legislature, which would be bound to keep faith with them and aid them in the terms of Sir Richard Bourke's Act. But still they benefited from the order which was promoted. He, as a member of the community, had as much interest in the order which was promoted by the aid given to the Church of England as by the Roman Catholic Church, of which he was a member. The State benefited and every individual in it. What had fallen from the Attorney-General on this point was, therefore, entitled to little weight. The hon. and learned member had not offered them arguments, but had treated the subject as a new one—one just broached. We had, however, twenty-six years experience of the operation of the present system; religion had progressed under it, and if it was now abolished he should consider it one of the greatest calamities that could befal the colony. He had no faith in leaving religion to voluntary effort. All experience in this colony was against it. The Act of Sir R. Bourke did not interfere with voluntary effort, it was merely intended as an aid; Sir Richard Bourke fully explained this; Dr. Lang pointed it out in his second edition; and we had twenty years' satisfactory experience of voluntary effort going hand in hand with this system. There were very few congregations liberal enough to support their ministers; there was one communion which he believed did liberally support their clergymen—he meant the Methodists, but had they penetrated the bush? [Mr. M'ARTHUR: "Yes; more than any others."] He thought that it would scarcely be found so. However, to travel in the bush required money. There were expenses to meet, for clergymen did not like to intrude more than others, even where they were welcomed, and the small amount of aid was most beneficial. He would state as to the Church with which he was more particularly acquainted, that this State-aid went a very short way indeed. Where three or four clergymen in the Catholic Church in Sydney received State-aid there were scores of others who were supported entirely on the voluntary system, and so it was in some parts of the country. He believed the same state of things existed in the Church of England. He thought it was an unwise policy that this aid should be so restricted, and he believed the day would yet come round, should this small aid be abolished, when future legislators, really representing the people, would see the necessity of re-establishing it, and of enlarging the funds, so as to make them as ample as the population required. He was sure the interests of the country would be vastly benefited by it. The Legislature might say that no more than the present amount should be given; there was no breach of faith or public credit in that. But if this Magna Charta (Bourke's Act) was to be taken away, with nothing substituted, so that the colony would be left in the same state as in 1836, what would there be in this act to show that we had not an established Church. The Church of England would still be endowed as no other Church was. He did not complain of or begrudge it, but she would remain in possession of the numerous glebes of fifty or sixty acres scattered throughout the country. As long as it was given, he was only sorry she had not more. But he would object upon principle if the Church Act were abolished that we should still have one endowed Church; because the satisfactory equality established by Sir Richard Bourke's Act would thus be upset. If there were no other reason against this bill that would be sufficient. Certain heart-burnings which had been set at rest by the Church Act would then be revived. He hoped, therefore, that the present equality would not be disturbed. The vested interests he had been speaking of were guaranteed in as solemn a way as it was possible for a Legislature to guarantee any interests,—guaranteed not only by the Legislature of the country in Sir Richard Bourke's Act, kept alive by the Constitution Act and Imperial Act of 1842, and also by the existing Constitution Act. The grant of this £28,000 was part and parcel of the Constitution Act, which gave all the lands of the colony up to the people, on the consideration that it should be one of the first charges upon the consolidated revenue fund; and would her Majesty's Government be justified in giving up this to the damage of the people of the colony. Different denominations (not one more than another) agreed in this, that there was a compact between them and the Crown—not with the clergymen by any accident—and the despatch from the Duke of Newcastle assumed that the Legislature of Van Diemen's Land represented that the people gave up their rights, and asked the Crown to allow them to do so, and that the incumbents, who offered the only difficulty, were to be treated like ordinary public officers. That was the way it came before the Duke of Newcastle. Whether the grant was reserved there in the same solemn way as by the Constitution Act of this colony, he (Mr. Plunkett) was not aware, but he must say it would be a most atrocious act of confiscation, a public robbery, if this sum were taken away. It was, however, beyond the power of the Legislature to do so, and he would assert that the Ministers who would advise her Majesty to assent to such a public breach of rights, would betray their trust and be traitors to the country. He felt that he was warranted in speaking thus strongly. No doubt there was a desire to settle this question before the next election. It did not bear an impress indicating that it represented the sense of the country; its very shape suggested that the other House misrepresented the constituencies, and the only test that ought to satisfy the House would be that public opinion on the measure should be specially ascertained. The present House of Assembly was elected on the "free selection" cry, and when a broomstick in favour of it would be elected in preference to the best man in the country if he were opposed to it. The only way to test the opinion of the country upon this bill was to dissolve upon this subject alone. There was another reason why that course should be taken. He differed from the Attorney-General in his hopes of clergymen being better maintained, and religion being more amply provided for, on the voluntary than on the present system; he (Mr. Plunkett) knew the contrary to be the case. But if, on a dissolution of the House upon this point, the people returned a majority to vote for this State-aid, these four great denominations would be bound to provide for their churches, their religion, their clergy; but if it were now refused, they would shut up their pockets, and say they would not yield to the privation—they would say they would not give a farthing, seeing that their representatives had betrayed them. Religion would be starving. The petitions against the bill had been ten to one as compared with those in its favour; and this House ought to take a stand between the Assembly and the people it misrepresented. He thought the opinions of the Bishop of Sydney on this question, given in his charge before he left the country were entitled to much weight, and met nearly all the arguments that had been urged in favour of this bill. [The hon. and learned member then read that portion of the Bishop's charge which was published in a letter to the *Sydney Morning Herald*, with the initials W. M. C. affixed.] There was a reverend gentleman who had travelled throughout the colony, and had made himself a witness of its spiritual requirements, with the advantages afforded to it by State-aid, and his opinions were deserving of much greater reliance than those of the Attorney-General. (In answer to the assertion of the Attorney-General, that it was immoral for the State to support antagonistic religious systems, the hon. and learned member quoted from the Bishop of Newcastle upon the State-aid question.) Here would be found a complete answer to the Attorney-General, and all other persons who advanced the same arguments. He (Mr. Plunkett) maintained that no man paid for the religion of another under the existing system. If a person entered into a limited liability partnership the share that came to him was out of his own money that he had put in, not from his partner's share. As things were there was no man in the colony who did not pay taxes in some way or other, but we knew from experience that there were thousands of persons in the city of Sydney, and throughout the colony, who had never given a sixpence towards religion in any shape, and never would, and the only way to reach these people was to get something out of the public funds. Voluntaryism would be more unequal than the present system, as it would leave the well inclined to pay all, to the exemption of the penurious and those who were entirely indifferent to religion. In many of the States of America the State had granted aid until lately, and some at the present time continued it. Massachusetts gave up the system in 1834, and the consequence was, that the religion and moral character of that State had declined. (In support of this statement the hon. and learned member quoted from Marryatt's "Diary in America.") The statement of the Attorney-General that all history showed the Voluntary system to be the more successful of the two was quite without foundation. Only in the United States had it been tried. (The hon. and learned member here quoted from Dr. Chalmers on Church endowments to show the failure of the Voluntary system in America.) Dr. Chalmers did not stand alone as holding these views, innumerable books bore the same testimony; in fact, all he could lay his hands upon, except Dr. Lang's History of Religion and Education in the Colony, in which the rev gentleman looked exclusively through Presbyterian spectacles. But Dr. Lang, whose travels were generally very hurried, was not, as a traveller, to be put in competition with clergymen whose journeyings in different countries were not only lengthy, but occupied sedulously in close observation. Captain Marryatt gave, in the work he had referred to, a table showing the consequences of Voluntaryism, one of which was the multiplication of sects beyond anything that the world had ever heard of before. The author also spoke of the tyranny exercised by the laity over the clergy, and the miserable state of vassalage in which the clergy stood in respect to their people. He says :—

If the minister does not submit to their decisions, if he asserts his right as a minister to preach the Word according to his reading of it, he is arraigned and dismissed. In short, although sent for to instruct the people, he must consent to be instructed by them, or surrender his trust. Thus do the ministers lose all their dignity and become the slaves of the congregations, who give them their choice either to read the Scriptures according to *their* reading, or to go and starve. I was once canvassing this question with an American, who pronounced that the laity were quite right, and that it was the duty of the minister to preach as his congregation wished. His argument was this :—"*If I sent to Manchester for any article to be manufactured, I expect it to be made exactly after the pattern given, if not I will not take it. So it is with the minister. He must find goods exactly suited to his customers, or expect them to be left on his hands!*"

Then a long quotation was given from the Rev. Mr. Colton, who was first a Presbyterian, and afterwards became a clergyman of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Colton said, referring to a minister in America—

If he does anything out of the common course he is an innovator. If, from the multiplicity of his cares and engagements, he is now and then obliged to preach an old sermon, or does not visit so much as might be expected, he is lazy. For these and for other delinquencies, as adjudged by these associates, it becomes their conscientious duty to admonish him. He who is appointed to supervise the flock is himself supervised.

Mr. Colton proceeded to give several instances of the same kind; and he went on to refer to a system of lay visitation that went on in America.

It has actually happened within a few years in New England, and I believe, in other parts of the country, that there has been a system of lay visitation of the clergy, for the purpose of counselling, admonishing, and urging them up to their duty; and that these self-commissioned apostles, two and two, have gone from town to town, and from district to district of the country, making inquisition at the mouth of common rumour, and by such methods as might be convenient, into the conduct and fidelity of clergymen whom they never saw; and having exhausted their means of information, have made their way into the closets of their adopted *proteges*, to advise, admonish, pray with and for them, as they might need. Having fulfilled their office, they have renewed their march, staff and scrip, in a straightforward way, to the next parish in the assigned round of their visitations, to enact the same scene, and so on till their work was done.

A comical description was then given of one of those visitations :—

I have heard of one reception of these lay apostles, which may not be unworthy of record. One pair of them—for they went forth "two and two," and thus far were conformed to Scripture—both of them mechanics, and one a shoemaker, having abandoned their calling to engage in this enterprise, came upon a subject who was not well disposed to recognise their commission. They began to talk with him: "We have come to stir you up. How is the shoe business in your city?" said the clergyman to the shoemaker, who was the speaker; for it was a city from which they came. The shoemaker looked vacant, and stared at the question, as if he thought it not very pertinent to his errand; and, after a little pause, proceeded in the discharge of his office. "We have come to give your church a shaking."—"Is the market for shoes good?" said the clergyman. Abashed at this apparent obliquity, the shoemaker paused again; and again went on in like manner. To which the clergyman: "Your business is at a stand, sir, I presume; I suppose you have nothing to do." And so the dialogue went on; the shoemaker confining himself to his duty, and the clergyman talking only of shoes, in varied and constantly-shifting colloquy, till the perverse and wicked pertinacity of the latter discouraged the former; and the shoemaker and his brother took up their hats, "to shake off the dust of their feet," and turn away to a more hopeful subject. The clergyman bowed them very civilly out of doors, expressing his wish, as they departed, that the shoe business might soon revive. Of course, these lay apostles, in this instance, were horror-struck; and it cannot be supposed they were much inclined to leave their blessing behind them.

The same author also stated that the tyranny of the people over their ministers was carried so far as to bring the clergymen prematurely to their graves.

The wasting energies the enfeebled ruined health—the frequent premature deaths—the failing of ministers in the Presbyterian and Congregational connections from these causes, all over the country, almost as soon as they have begun to work—all which is too manifest not to be seen, which everybody feels that takes any interest in this subject—are principally, and with few exceptions, owing to the unnecessary exorbitant demands on their intellectual powers, their moral and physical energies.

This excitement showed the love of change in the American character; and he (Mr. Plunkett) was afraid that we were not altogether freed from it in this colony; it was carried into religion in just the same way as it was into politics. The office of the clergyman required that a man should be an educated gentleman; that he should undergo a training for the office, which was attended with expense; he must have time for reading. There would be little inclination in the growing youth of the colony to become clergymen in any church if they were to be entirely dependent upon their hearers; if they were to be liable to the same pressure as the clergymen were in America under the Voluntary system. The probability would be that, in the course of half a century, or when the present race of clergymen died out, there would be none to replace them. There would be certain people like the farmers in Massachusetts, or like some of those men who preached on the Sydney racecourse,—where little boys went to make fun, not to be instructed,—all this might go on, and people might call it religion, but he was afraid that, as this author described in America, religion would, in consequence, decay, and the ministers of religion would deteriorate. He would quote another passage from the same author :—

The subjugation of the ministry to the tyranny of their congregations is another most serious evil; for either they must surrender up their consciences or their bread. In too many instances it is the same here in religion as in politics; before the people will permit any one to serve them in any office he must first prove his unfitness by submitting to what no man of honesty or conscientious rectitude would subscribe to. This must, of course, in both cases be taken with exceptions; but it is too often the fact. And hence has arisen another evil, which is that there are hundreds of self-constituted ministers who wander over the western country, using the word of God as a cloak, working upon the women to obtain money, and rendering religion a by-word among the men, who will in all probability rise up and lynch some dozen of them as a hint for the rest to clear out.

That was the effect of the Voluntary system, which was now to supplant Sir Richard Bourke's Act—an Act which had made the country, to its great credit, one of the most religious under the British Crown. In every church that was built under Sir Richard Bourke's Act it was required that a certain part should be reserved for free seats, so that the poor should not be excluded. Let us hear what was the result of the Voluntary system in America :—

There is another very strong objection, and a most important one, to the Voluntary system, which is, that there is no provision for the poor in the American Voluntary church system. Thus, only those who are rich and able to afford religion can obtain it. At present it is true that the majority of the people in America have means sufficient to pay for seats in churches, if they choose to expend the money; but as America increases her population, so will she increase the number *of her poor*; and what will be the consequence hereafter, if this evil is to continue? The author I am now quoting from observes, "At best the poor are unprovided for, and the talents of the clergy are always in the market to the highest bidder."

Under the Voluntary system every man who subscribed to a church paid for his own accommodation. Under that system churches were built on speculation, in the same way as houses were built; and actually money was made out of them; but no provision was made for the poor. The author he had quoted from stated that it was attempted in a few instances to remedy that objection, but that they were uniformly failures. Now, was that a system to be introduced here? Those who had been induced under the provisions of Sir Richard Bourke's Act to give what they could afford for building churches, not only built churches for themselves and for those that came after them, but they also built churches for all, free seats being provided in them. He was sorry that he had taken up so much of the time of the Council, but he thought it necessary to make a number of quotations, as they must necessarily have more weight with the Council than anything that he could say. It was in that way that he had occupied so much time. He had not many more quotations to make, but he thought it right to make those he had before him. He might observe with regard to the quotation from Captain Marryatt that the principal opinions were not the opinions of Captain Marryatt himself, but were most entirely taken on the authority of the Rev. Mr. Colton, of whom he had spoken, both as belonging to two different Churches, and having the largest experience, extending over upwards of ten years. In order to set the question fairly before the Council, he would quote from another clergyman, to whom Dr. Dr. Chalmers referred in the following note :—

The melancholy effect of leaving religious instruction to be originated by the native and spontaneous demand of the people is most strikingly exemplified in the southern and western sections of the United States of America. The following extract is from the narrative of a tour by the Rev. Samuel J. Mills through that country :—

"Never will the impression be erased from our hearts that has been made by beholding those scenes of wide-spread desolation. The whole country, from Lake Erie to the Gulf of Mexico is as the valley of the shadow of death. Darkness rests upon it. Only here and there a few rays of Gospel light pierce through the awful gloom. This vast country contains more than a million of inhabitants; their number is every year increased by a mighty flood of emigration. Soon they will be as the sands on the seashore for multitude; yet there are at present only a little more than one hundred Presbyterian or Congregational ministers in it. Were these ministers equally distributed throughout the country, there would be only one to every ten thousand people. But now there are districts of country, containing from twenty to fifty thousand inhabitants, entirely destitute. And how shall they hear without a preacher?"

So his hon. friends who had to follow him would not be able to say that the opinions he had quoted were those of a travelling captain, and so get over the weight of them in that way. Now, as the Attorney-General quoted from Lord Brougham, he would quote from him also. The quotation was from a chapter in his book on the British Constitution, and he (Mr. Plunkett) would take the liberty of calling the attention of the Attorney-General to the whole of the chapter. After enumerating the objections against religious establishments on various grounds, he said :—

It would be vain to deny the weight of these objections to an establishment; they are undoubtedly of a very serious kind; and daily experience everywhere bears testimony to their importance. Nevertheless, it seems that upon the whole there result greater mischiefs from having no establishment at all, and that the balance is sensibly in favour of such an institution. This arises from the very peculiar nature of the instruction which religious teachers seek to convey.

1 If the people were left to supply themselves with religious knowledge, and the moral instruction which always accompanies the communication of it, there can be no doubt that they would very often remain without it; at least the classes which most require it would be the least apt to obtain it. For the very want of it implies an ignorance of its value and uses; and hence they who were without it, and to whom it is therefore the most needful, would be for that very reason the last to seek it. This has been so much felt in countries which by the nature of their government could have no State Church, that they had fallen upon the expedient, already mentioned, of requiring each person to pay a church-rate or tax towards some one minister, whom each might choose for himself—a mode of providing for religious instruction which is liable to manifest objections. But unless some such contrivance be resorted to, this obvious injustice will always be done. They who are sensible and public-spirited will pay for those that are not. Whoever chooses to save his money will be able to benefit by the churches which his most liberal neighbour supports. Even if he be not allowed to attend the services in these, he will profit by the improvement in the conduct of those who do; and this injustice and inequality is exactly one of the evils objected in another to our establishment. The compelling men to pay for the support of opinions which they do not hold, is another and the main objection; yet, as it is very possible that a person may agree with no one sect in the community, the case of such person falls within the scope of the objection.

That was the opinion of Lord Brougham. Those who most required the ministrations of religion were those who would not look for them. Unless the clergyman went to them and preached and advised with them they would not go to a church. And, therefore, this Voluntary system although it might be very well for a few persons who were well inclined, and who were able to pay for their churches, still it would not reach the multitude. By the plan they were now in possession of, and of which they had experience for the last twenty-two years, was a plan by which the multitude could be reached. When they had two plans, the one providing for all, and they other for a few, it was not desirable—it was not according to common sense—to give up the most comprehensive system. It was not open to the objection to which the system in America was open to, for there the people, in paying their taxes, had to state to what religion they belonged. Here the money came out of the public treasury. He was astonished that the Attorney-General thought the system unjust and inequitable, because the amount apportioned to each church was according to the number of its members. No man paid for the religion of another. Our revision was made according to the Census of 1851, and it was intended that it should stop there. It was overlooked by the Home Government when the schedule was reduced from £36,000 to £28,000. The Queen's instructions did not contain any instructions whether the apportionment should be made according to the census of 1841 or 1851. The Wesleyans made a claim on the ground that their number had increased since 1841, and the Rev. Mr. Boyce was much dissatisfied with the arrangements. It was, therefore, advisable to regulate the aid afforded to the Churches by the census of 1841; but, subsequently, instructions came out to regulate it by the census of 1851. [The hon. and learned gentleman here read from the regulations, showing that the apportionment of State-aid was made upon the census of 1851.] If that rule could be got over, each Church could receive it according to her members. During the last ten years the Church of England, and the Roman Catholic Church, had greatly increased in numbers—the latter Church had increased from 56,000 to 99,000. At present the amount paid to all the Churches was not more than 1s. 6d. per head of the whole population. Any Church dissatisfied with the amount received could apply for more, and the amount would not be large. The members of the Congregational Church were only 5000 in number, and if they were willing to receive it they ought to have it. In order to do justice to one Church he should be sorry to think it necessary to do injustice to another. It had often been put forward that, because the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland,—the church of the people of Ireland—was supported on the Voluntary system so far as the building of churches and the payment of the clergy was concerned, and flourished under that system, that it should apply here. But he would say, that whatever system had been applied to the Roman Catholic religion, or in whatever country, Catholicity flourished, whatever Dr. Lang might say to the contrary. The great weakness of Protestantism was, as one of the books from which he had quoted said, that it was calculated to break up the church into sections. Judge Halliburton had prophesied that on that account the Roman Catholic religion would become the religion of America. He did not oppose this Voluntary system because he thought it would injure the Church to which he had the happiness to belong. He was perfectly persuaded that the question which was now agitating the country was not a question between Catholicity and Protestantism, but between religion and infidelity. (Hear, hear.) It was that consideration that induced him to oppose the Voluntary system with all the warmth and energy he could command. There was no doubt, from all the authorities he had cited, and more that he might cite, that millions were growing up in infidelity, and that America, in which this system was most rife, was oscillating between fanaticism and indifferentism. One of the greatest of American writers—Judge Story—had given it as his opinion, that Congress had made a great mistake when it had determined not to support any particular system of religion. (Mr. Plunkett here quoted from Judge Story.) He could not believe that any pretence for the rights of man or abstract claim for human liberty ought to be made a means for ignoring the rights of the Almighty Creator of all things. There was here no established faith, no hierarchy that could possibly interfere with the freedom of individuals, and the different sects would not permit the State to interfere in the business of their respective communions. It did not take anything from the different sects; it merely gave them back that which they themselves contributed. He denied that the principle of the voluntary system was a necessity which would be likely to impart an increased vitality to religion. Let them look at the operation of the voluntary system, as exemplified in their public charities. There was the Benevolent Asylum, a comprehensive institution, in the management of which all sects co-operated, and yet, out of 350,000 in the colony, not more than 700 persons were subscribers. The same thing—as to the number of subscribers—was equally true with regard to the Destitute Children's Asylum. He thought he was warranted in supposing that the application of the same principle to the support of religion would not be more successful. He could not but look upon the proposed experiment as one likely to be dangerous to the community. If the canker-worm of infidelity once, by the effect of this system, took root amongst us, we could never hope to make any permanent advance in what constituted the true greatness and glory of a nation. If infidelity was the cause of wretchedness in America, its effects here would be not the less surely withering. Like a fault in the foundations of a goodly building, the existence of infidelity was likely to cause the ultimate destruction of the whole social edifice. God forbid that that chamber should have anything to do with the passing of such a measure as was now before them. If the Attorney-General and his Government only duly reflected upon the probable consequences of such an enactment, he felt sure they would be disposed to re-echo that sentiment. If they did not agree with what he had said—if they denied his statement as to the general sentiments of the people—let them test the accuracy of his assertions, let them dissolve the House. (Hear, hear.) Then would it be seen, beyond the possibility of a doubt, what were the views of the people. He believed that the other House on this question misrepresented the country instead of representing it. (Hear, hear.) He would yield to no one in his respect for the representatives of the people when they did truly represent their constituents; but the Assembly in this did not represent the expressed opinion of the people. It was well for the people that there was a second Chamber—one that could arrest the progress of such an ill-considered bill. It was a bill which would swindle the men of this colony out of their cherished rights, and, fully persuaded of this, he should vote against it, if it came to a vote on the second reading. He hoped that it would not. He moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. MITCHELL seconded the motion.

Mr. CAMPBELL moved the adjournment of the debate to Tuesday next, then to take precedence.

Mr. M'ARTHUR did not see why the debate should be adjourned to Tuesday, when they had to-morrow and Thursday before them. He could not help complaining of the frequent adjournments of important measures. He believed that to-morrow some members were anxious to get away early—so also on Thursday, but still, this debate might be proceeded with. The Attorney-General proposed to ask the House to meet on Friday, and then it might be gone on with.

Sir W. MANNING pointed out that there was a great deal of business on the paper which should be attended to, and as to sitting on Friday, he hoped the House would not accede to it. Later in the session it might be found necessary.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL hoped the bill would not be adjourned over Thursday.

Mr. HOLDEN thought if there was to be a short sitting to-morrow, that Thursday would be required for the Council Bill.

Mr. ALLEN moved, as an amendment, that the debate be adjourned to Thursday next.

On division there were

For Tuesday. 6.	For Thursday 6.
Mr. Plunkett	The Attorney-General
Holden	Mr. M'Arthur
Sir W. Manning	B. Russell
Mr. Merewether	Dr. Macfarlane
Mitchell	Mr. Kemp
Campbell.	Allen.

The PRESIDENT gave his vote in favour of the amendment.

The debate was accordingly adjourned until Thursday.

LAND TITLES BILL.

On the order of the day for the second reading of the Land Titles Registration and Transfer Bill,

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said this subject had frequently been before the House, and various measures of the same kind had been brought forward for consideration, so that he need not now trouble the House with any lengthy remarks. The object of the former bills and of the present measure was to facilitate and simplify the transfer of landed property, and thus save to the country the great trouble and expense incurred in conveyancing. Measures almost identical with that introduced by Mr. Torrens in South Australia had been passed in Queensland, Victoria, and Tasmania, and, with some variations, in New Zealand, and he (Mr. Hargrave) felt bound to say he thought this colony would be benefited by the adoption of Mr. Torrens' system. He was quite prepared to admit that his views, with regard to a measure of this kind, had, since the appearance of Mr. Torrens among us, undergone some variation, and that while the present bill would do quite as much for the colony as those measures he (Mr. Hargrave) had framed, it would do it in a simpler form, and in a way more applicable to titles in this colony than the English bills he had adopted. There would also be considerable advantage in having uniformity in legislation upon these matters in the various Australian colonies. He now moved the second reading of the bill.

Sir W. MANNING seconded the motion, and expressed his hearty concurrence in the measure. He thought it was an improvement upon the other measures on the same subject previously introduced, and he agreed with the Attorney-General as to the advantage of uniformity among these colonies in their legislation upon this matter. He thought it right, as provided in the bill, that registration should not be compulsory with regard to existing titles, but that it should be confined to new grants. He was satisfied that it was a measure which ought to receive the assent of the House.

Mr. HOLDEN was disposed to give his cordial assent to the bill, although in committee he should be prepared to move one or two amendments. On the whole he thought this bill more completely adapted to the circumstances of this colony than the bill introduced last session by the Attorney-General. A defect which previously existed in these Acts originated by Mr. Torrens, namely, the want of provision for adjusting the conflicting claims of holders of certificates of title to the same land, had now been rectified by giving the preference to the first. He thought it would be necessary for the Executive to take the utmost care in carrying out the provisions of the measure in the Registrar-General's office. The amendment he suggested was to provide against the mischief of conflicting certificates. so that in cases where the holder of the second had made improvements on the land, he might be compensated for them either by the claimant under the first certificate paying the value on assessment, or by the holder of the second certificate paying for the land. If such a provision were not made the owner of the land under the first certificate might obtain as a gratuity improvements even if worth £10,000, although the land itself might not be worth more than £100. When properly and carefully matured he thought the measure would prove a great boon to the community.

Mr. PLUNKETT expressed his satisfaction at the wise course that the hon. and learned Attorney-General had determined to take. The fact that this system had been in successful operation in the surrounding colonies was one good reason for its adoption here. He had little doubt that it would give public satisfaction, having the advantage of being a much cheaper system than that now in operation. The change would no doubt be one for the better. The measure would be especially valuable, coming on the heels of the Land Law.

The bill was read a second time, and its committal fixed for Tuesday next.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO BAY LAND RECLAMATION BILL.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the above bill, and briefly stated its object. It was proposed to reclaim at the head of Woolloomooloo Bay a certain portion of land which had hitherto, during the hot weather and the low tides, proved a nuisance to the neighbourhood and an injury to the health of the inhabitants. Not only would a quantity of valuable land be reclaimed, but it would be available for wharfage purposes. The bill simply sought to give legislative sanction to that which the Government were doing, providing complete compensation in cases where damage was done to adjoining properties that were removed from the water frontage they at present enjoyed. The owners of these would have access to navigable and deep water frontage, instead of an area of mud.

The bill was read a second time, and its committal fixed for Thursday next.

The committal of the Church and School Lands Bill, and the second reading of the Coal-fields Regulation Bill, were postponed till to-morrow (this day).

The House adjourned at a quarter before ten o'clock until this day at four o'clock.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at twenty-nine minutes past three o'clock.

PAPERS.

Mr. WEEKES laid upon the table certain correspondence with reference to steam postal service, and also a despatch from the Secretary of State relative to the coinage of the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint.

Mr. COWPER laid upon the table certain correspondence between the Imperial and colonial authorities in relation to allowances to the naval and military services in the colony.

It was ordered that these documents be printed.

CLAIMS OF MR. A. E. BUSH.

Mr. WILSON, in moving that the report of the Select Committee on the claims of Mr. A. E. Bush be adopted, said the committee in this report had attempted shortly and distinctly to state the case as it presented itself in the evidence laid before them. From that evidence they had gathered that Mr. Bush (an American citizen) was, in the year 1851, called upon by the Government of this colony to give every information he could afford as to the working of the gold-fields in California, and to assist in framing regulations for the gold-fields of New South Wales. The committee was told, by Mr. Deas Thomson, that the information he gave was at the time of considerable value. It appeared that Mr. Bush went on to the gold-fields, whether of his own accord or at the instigation of the Government, as he states it was, was questionable. Being an American citizen, he could not receive an appointment as gold commissioner, but he stated that he was requested to go there to give assistance in the working out of the regulations he had assisted in framing. This was to a certain extent corroborated by the evidence of Mr. Williams (then American Consul), and that of other witnesses. On the other hand, Mr. Deas Thomson stated distinctly that he had no recollection of having promised Mr. Bush any compensation. In answer, however, to the question put by the hon. member for Braidwood whether if Mr. Bush had applied for pecuniary compensation, the application would have had a favourable consideration, Mr. Thomson said it was very probable that it would. Mr. Thomson further stated that, owing to the lapse of years, it was difficult for him to recollect exactly what took place, and that, as Mr. Bush was an American citizen, the transactions would necessarily have been of a private character. On the 24th March, 1857, Mr. Thomson addressed a letter to Mr. Hay, enclosing an application from Mr. Bush for employment in the public service, and he (Mr. W.) gathered from what Mr. Thomson therein stated that he thought Mr. Bush's services entitled him to consideration so far as giving him employment on the gold-fields, provided he became a naturalised citizen. Mr. Bush stated that whilst upon the gold-fields his health had become so impaired that for a length of time he was unable to do anything. The committee, taking all the circumstances into consideration, was of opinion that Mr. Bush had made out a sufficient case to induce them to recommend him to the favourable consideration of the Government. That was the whole length to which the report went.

Mr. ROBERTSON said it appeared to him that there could be little objection to the adoption of this report. No doubt the services rendered by Mr. Bush some years ago were then of much value as regards framing regulations for the gold-fields. It was, however, somewhat difficult to say what his claims really were. From the committee's report it appeared that they did not recommend any pecuniary compensation; indeed, that would have been objectionable, and the other kind of consideration that suggested itself was, that he should be given some appointment in the public service. To this the Government were willing to accede, always presuming that it must be in some position for which he was suited.

Mr. MORIARTY said the committee never dreamt of recommending compensation in the shape of a pecuniary award, but that, in some shape or other, the Government should give his claims a favourable consideration. It was thought they might place him in some Government situation that would afford him a requital for the assistance he had given in carrying out an important service.

Mr. HAY: Is he naturalised?

Mr. WILSON: He is.

MR. BELL.

Mr. HART moved, "That an address be presented to the Governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House, a copy of all correspondence, petitions, and other papers, relative to a claim for compensation by Mr. Archibald Bell, or Mr. William Sims Bell, in respect of certain land granted to Mr. Bell by Lieutenant Colonel Paterson in the year 1809; and also a copy of the said grant." These papers were connected with a petition presented by him last week, and, as he did not anticipate any objection to the production of the papers, he should not enter upon the facts of the case.

Mr. ROBERTSON was afraid that this correspondence, extending as it did over sixty years, would be found very voluminous, and the hon. member had therefore better specify the precise papers he required.

Mr. HART had seen the greater part of the correspondence, and that did not extend over a half-dozen sheets of foolscap. He wished to have all the correspondence on the table of the House, but should require that only the most important letters be printed.

The motion was put and carried.

BOTANY RAILWAY.

Mr. LUCAS moved, "1. That the Botany Railway Company's Bill be referred to a select committee, for consideration and report. 2. That such committee consist of Mr. Arnold, Mr. Harpur, Mr. Hoskins, Mr. Shepherd, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Sadleir, Mr. Holt, Mr. Dalgleish, Mr. Garrett, and the mover."

Mr. TERRY seconded the motion.

Mr. MORRIS did not wish to offer any opposition to the bill, which he considered one calculated to effect a very praiseworthy object; but it did appear strange that a gentleman being a director of the company should be found moving for a committee of which he was to be a member, and of which he would doubtless be the chairman. As a point of order, he submitted that no person interested in a private bill could sit on the select committee on that bill.

Mr. LUCAS pointed out that though he should be on the committee, that it had never been his intention to be its chairman.

Mr. WILSON thought the public would have much more confidence in the report of a select committee whose members were uninterested in the subject dealt with.

Mr. SPEAKER thought the motion quite in order. The hon. member, though interested in the company, might sit on the committee; but if he attempted to vote, it would be for other hon. members to object to his vote.

Mr. COWPER considered that. however much it might be in order, still it was contrary to the practice of the House for hon. members to move in private bills for companies in which they were themselves interested.

Mr. MORIARTY considered it most ill-advised that persons interested in a measure should take any part in the discussion.

Mr. HAY said he thought it would be better to withdraw the motion for the present, and allow it to be made by some other hon. member who was not interested in the bill. In the House of Commons, when a private bill was opposed, every hon. member was obliged to take a declaration that he had no interest in the measure; and this might be an opposed bill, for anything they knew to the contrary.

Mr. LUCAS said he would withdraw the motion. He remembered, however, that when the Morpeth Railway Company's Bill was referred to a select committee, Mr. Dickson, who was known to be a shareholder, was allowed to sit upon that committee; and he did not see why all this opposition should be offered to his (Mr. Lucas) doing the same thing.

Mr. WILSON: Mr. Dickson has over and over again declared that he was not a shareholder, and that he had no interest whatever in this railway.

Mr. LUCAS: He had.

Mr. DALGLEISH said that Mr. Dickson was a shareholder when the bill was first before the Assembly, and that the hon. gentleman refrained from voting because he had an interest in the measure; but when the second company's bill was before the House, then Mr. Dickson was not a shareholder.

The motion was then withdrawn, but immediately afterwards

Mr. MORRIS, by the consent of the House, moved the same resolution, leaving out the name of Mr. Lucas, and substituting the name of Mr. Moriarty for that of Mr. Holt.

Mr. WINDEYER seconded the motion, and it was put and carried unanimously.

REMOVAL OF ALFRED WITTS.

Mr. GARRETT moved "1. That a select committee be appointed to inquire into the circumstances connected with the removal of Alfred Witts, sen., from the office of chief constable at Bombala, as set out in petitions presented to the Legislative Assembly on the 6th November, 1860, on the 6th November, 1861, and on 26th August, 1862. 2. That such committee consist of Mr. Cowper, Mr. Dangar, Mr. Harpur, Mr. Leary, Mr. Sadleir, Mr. Terry, Mr. Wilson, and the mover." He said that this matter had been brought before the House on several occasions, but the allegations contained in the petition had not been enquired into. The hon. member mentioned the circumstances of the case. Mr. Witts obtained for his daughter free admission to a circus at Bombala. Mr. George Ebden—a magistrate—insisted on the girl being removed unless she retired. Mr. Witts said that, having received permission to be present, she should remain; but she was removed at the instance of Mr. Ebden. Mr. Witts subsequently brought an action against Mr. Ebden in the District Court, and obtained £25 damages. In the meantime a complaint was lodged against Mr. Witts, and he was dismissed, Mr. Ebden and others (who had not for many months previously sat) sitting on the bench. Sometime afterwards the office of chief constable again became vacant, and Mr. Witts was an applicant, but Mr. George Ebden and others again appeared on the bench and refused him the appointment. This, he thought, showed that Mr. Ebden and others were actuated by some improper feeling towards Mr. Witts, who had been for thirteen or seventeen years in the employ of the Government as constable, and against whom no complaints had been made.

After some remarks from Mr. MORIARTY, which were inaudible in the gallery,

The motion was put and carried.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

On the motion of Mr. GARRETT, leave of absence for one fortnight was granted to Thomas Lewis, Esq., member for Northumberland.

CO-OPERATIVE COAL COMPANY.

Mr. WINDEYER moved, "(1.) That the Co-operative Coal Mining Company's Bill be referred to a select committee, for consideration and report. (2.) That such committee consist of Mr. Arnold, Mr. Driver, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Garrett, Mr. Wilson, and the mover."

Mr. HOSKINS did not oppose the motion, but wished to call attention to the circumstance that one of the names of the members of the proposed committee, was that of the hon. the Secretary for Works, who had, on a recent occasion, stated that he had not attended select committees of late, and had no intention of doing so. He had thought at the time that the avowal was a very extraordinary one for a Minister to make, the more so as the hon. the Colonial Secretary always gave his attendance at such times.

Mr. DANGAR objected to the name of Mr. LEWIS being upon the committee, believing him to be interested in the company.

Mr. MORIARTY moved that Mr. Dangar's name should be placed on the committee. Mr. Dangar had complained that he was not placed on committees, and he (Mr. Moriarty) thought he ought to be gratified.

Mr. DANGAR was not desirous of having to act on this committee. He knew nothing about it.

Mr. W. FORSTER thought it right that the name of the Secretary for Works should be placed on the committee, and that no notice ought to be taken of what he had said on the subject. He objected to this making of motions without notice, as being an irregular practice, which had sprung up owing to the desire of hon. members not to keep on the proceedings of the House after eleven o'clock.

Mr. WINDEYER briefly justified the placing of Mr. Arnold's name upon the list of the committee, and stated his belief that Mr. Lewis had no personal interest in the company.

Mr ARNOLD said, before the question was put he should like to ask on what grounds it was assumed that he was unwilling to serve on select committees.

Mr. HOSKINS: I said so. I heard you say so.

Mr. ARNOLD: I never said so in my life.

The question was then put and carried.

NEWCASTLE CHURCH LAND SALE BILL.

Mr. HART moved the second reading of the Newcastle Church Land Sale Bill. A piece of land had been granted as the site of a Roman Catholic Church at Newcastle, part of which had been cut through for the purposes of the railway, and compensation had been given, the money being laid by for the trustees of the Church. The object of the bill was to sell the piece of land left untouched, and with the funds realised to buy another site.

Motion put and carried. Bill read a second time.

On the motion that the House do now resolve itself into committee of the whole for the consideration of the details of the bill,

Mr. MORIARTY, without making any special objection in this instance, deprecated the practice of going into committee upon the bill immediately upon its second reading. It was contrary to the wholesome practice of the House of Commons, and he considered it to be a pernicious course.

The motion was agreed to.

The bill having passed through committee, was reported without amendment; the report was adopted, and the third reading fixed for Friday next.

PRIMOGENITURE.

On the Order of the Day for the resumption of the adjourned debate on Dr. Lang's motion that the Law of Primogeniture Bill be now read a second time,

Mr. HART moved the postponement of the Order of the Day until Friday next, on the ground that he was desirous of addressing the House upon the question, but that, as the debate had now come on unexpectedly, he was not prepared to do so.

After some discussion the motion was negatived, and the second reading of the bill thereupon carried without division.

Dr. LANG then moved that the committal of the bill stand an order of the day for next Friday.

Discussion again took place, of which the majority of hon. members appeared disposed to proceed with the committal of the bill at once.

Dr. LANG therefore asked leave to withdraw his motion.

Mr. W. FORSTER objected.

It was then put and negatived.

Dr. LANG moved that the House do now go into committee for the consideration of the details of the bill.

Mr. MORIARTY repeated his objections of the practice of going into committee upon a bill immediately after its second reading.

Mr. DALGLEISH denied that it was the custom of the House of Commons not to go at once into committee on a bill immediately after the second reading. He quoted from May, to show that immediately after the second reading the motion was made, "That the bill be committed," and on that being carried, for it was seldom opposed, a day was named for the committal; but there was nothing to prevent its being committed there and then.

Mr. WILSON thought it was idle to waste time in this discussion of what the House of Commons did. They had now an opportunity of pushing this bill forward, and seeing that it had been so long before the House, and that hon. members must have long ago made up their minds about it, the sooner they got on with it the better.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1481596

Mr. FORSTER agreed with the general rule laid down by the hon. member for Braidwood. It must be conceded that when a measure was discussed in all its main principles on the second reading, many objections were started, and many points were shown in lights that had not presented themselves to the minds of other hon. members. Thus it was not at all unreasonable that, after the second reading of the bill, hon. members should have time and opportunity afforded them of digesting the information they had gained during the discussion, and that the hon. member in charge of the bill should get a chance of so moulding and shaping his bill as to get rid of these objections, and making it accord with the views of the majority of the House. The practice of the House of Commons was no doubt that which had been stated by the hon. member for Braidwood; but there was no rule without an exception. In the present case all the object to be gained by delay had been already obtained. The principles of the bill had been discussed on a former day, when the debate had been adjourned; and as the majority of the House had evidently made up their minds on the subject, which was an exceedingly simple one, and as no objections had been raised in any quarter, nothing was to be gained by further delay. It was not anticipated that any very long discussion could take place on the clauses, and on that account it would be better to proceed with the bill at once.

The motion that the Speaker leave the chair, was put and carried.

The House then went into committee on the Bill.

Clause 1—"Intestate land not to be heritable after 1st January, 1863, but to pass as personalty."

Mr. HOLT moved that instead of the date the words "From and after the passing of this Act," be inserted.

The amendment was put and carried.

Mr. ROTTON drew attention to the fact that as the law now stood the widow was entitled to one-third of the personal estate of the intestate deceased, and if the real estate were made personalty, the widow would be entitled to one-third of that also. This would be calculated to act injuriously in cases where there were large families. He did not object to give a widow her fair share, but certainly not a larger share than the children. For the purpose of putting all on an equal footing, he should move as an amendment the omission in the clause of the words "the same."

Mr. HOLT said that the protection of every man would be to make a will. If he wished all to share equally, or if he wished to divide his property in any particular way, let him make a will. If he did not make a will it would be his own fault, and there was no reason whatever why there should be any different law for one species of property more than for another. Precisely the same arguments would apply to personal property as the hon member now used towards real estate; and as there really was no distinction between them, he could not see why the law should make any.

Mr. FORSTER said there could be no doubt that the amendment of the hon. member went to the root of the principle of the statute of distributions. It must be remembered, however, that wives frequently brought large property to their husbands; and it could not be supposed that a husband, in such a case, would desire to deprive his wife of the use, during her lifetime, of the property she brought him. But if this bill were passed, she would only get one-third. He thought at least that the widow ought to have as much justice done to her by this bill as she would be able otherwise to obtain under the statute of distributions.

Mr. LOVE supported the amendment. A widow taking one-third of the landed property would probably be rich while the children, if numerous would be left comparatively poor.

Mr. LEARY thought there was no reason to suppose that the widow, any more than the husband, if he had lived, would behave harshly to her children.

Mr. ROTTON: If the widow married again, the proportion of property she obtained would become the property of the second husband, and might be willed away from the children by the first marriage. It was only because he thought it was justice to the children of any deceased person who died intestate that he proposed this amendment.

Mr. DALGLEISH supported the amendment. By the bill as it at present stood, an injustice might be done to the children of a deceased father which was not permitted by the law as it at present stood. One-third of the property might go absolutely from the family.

Mr. HART did not assent to the principle laid down in the first clause of this bill that a widow should get one-third of the real estate while two-thirds were distributed to the children, a precedent could not be found for such legislation. He thought it would be well to let the land pass to the children of the intestate, but at the same time to give such a dotation to the wife as would maintain her. He would vote in favour of any amendment to give the widow a dower out of the property.

The motion that the words proposed to be inserted, be inserted, was put and carried.

Mr. ROTTON moved that the following words be omitted—"proportions as his personal estate not bequeathed by will would, by the operation of the laws relating to personal estate, pass and be vested."

Mr. WINDEYER thought the committee had been taken by surprise, and that there was about to be a division. He was opposed to the amendment, and believed the committee were in favour of granting to widows their dower.

The motion that the words be omitted was put and carried.

Mr. PIDDINGTON thought this clause the most important in the bill. He considered it was a strong objection that the widow should take a third of real property. He considered the amendment as an improvement to the clause.

Mr. WINDEYER believed the amendment would endanger the passing of the bill. He considered that the new principle introduced in the clause was objectionable, and should therefore vote against it, with the view of a new clause being introduced.

The clause, as amended, was then put and carried on a division. Ayes, 17; noes, 14.

Clause 2. "Administrator or curator where infants takes."

Mr. HART moved as an amendment, that the Chairman leave the chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again on Friday next.

The motion was put and negatived, and the clause was agreed to.

Clause 3, "Powers of management, &c., and support of infants," was passed.

Clause 4, "Summary jurisdiction for partition or distribution."

Mr. DRIVER moved as an amendment the omission of the words "or if the value of such share be under two hundred pounds, any Judge of a District Court." If this was not done, this bill would jar with the District Court Act, because by that Act no District Court Judge had the power to deal with real property.

Mr. ROTTON supported the clause.

Mr. WINDEYER contended that the District Court Judge had no power to enforce orders made in pursuance of this Act; it would therefore involve the parties concerned in endless expense.

Mr. DALGLEISH intended to support the amendment.

Mr. HART supported the amendment, because the clause, as it stood, would lead to abuses with regard to the value of property.

Mr. ROTTON thought if there was anything in the District Courts Act which prevented the District Court Judges from adjudicating on matters concerning real property then the amendment would be necessary. But he did not think this was the case. Of course, if the lawyers said so they must accept this amendment, but he thought, on the ground of saving of expenses, they should, if possible, refer these cases to the District Court. If there were several claimants, and they went into the Supreme Court, the whole value of the property, if it was only £200, would be swallowed up.

Mr. HARPUR pointed out that the clause clashed entirely with the 7th clause of the District Courts Act.

Mr. PIDDINGTON thought it more likely to benefit the parties under the clause if it were retained in its present form. Lawyers were afraid of giving too much power into the hands of the District Courts, but they were so much more cheap, and dealt so quickly with matters coming before them, that this ought to be retained as it is.

Dr. LANG thought it very desirable that the District Courts should have the power to deal with these matters.

Mr. HART pointed out that the District Courts were peripatetic, and thus there would be no security for the deeds or other documents that would have to be left in the hands of Court.

Mr. DRIVER contended that the delay would be greater in the District than in the Supreme Court, as the application could only be made to a Judge when sitting, and as the Judge sat in most places only once in three months, it was likely to be some time before a decision was obtained.

The amendment was put and negatived on division, by a majority of 20 to 9.

The clause was then agreed to.

Clause 5, "Rules to be made for executing Act," having been moved,

Mr. DRIVER moved, as an amendment, the omission of the words, "and the District Court Judges, or any two of such Judges respectively;" taking away from the District Court Judges the power to make rules.

The amendment was negatived on division, by a majority of 22 to 8.

The clause was agreed to, as was also clause 6, "Short title."

The preamble was amended in accordance with the amendments previously made, and was agreed to.

The House resumed, and the bill, as amended, was reported to the House; and the report was adopted.

HAWKERS' LICENSES.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole for the consideration of the amendments of the Legislative Council in the Hawkers Licenses Amendment Bill.

On the motion of Mr. DALGLEISH, the amendments in the second clause were agreed to.

Mr. DALGLEISH moved that the amendment made in the third clause be not agreed to. This amendment omitted the words "New South Wales," and inserted "within the police districts of ——," or "within the colony of New South Wales," as the case may require. He thought this proposed amendment would impose a needless restriction, in fact, it defeated the main object of the bill.

The amendment was not agreed to.

The amendment in clause 4, also proposing limitations, was not agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN left the chair, and reported that the committee had agreed to some of the Council's amendments, and disagreed to others; and the report was adopted.

TOLL-GATE AT BERRIMA.

On the order of the day being read for the resumption of the debate on the question of the expediency of altering the situation of the toll-gate, Berrima,

Mr. MORRICE said the hon. Secretary for Lands had promised to remove the toll-gate at the earliest convenience, and he would therefore move that the order be discharged from the paper.

The order was discharged.

GIBSON'S ESTATE.

On the motion of Mr. WILSON, Gibson's Estate Bill was read a second time, passed through committee, and reported with amendments.

The report was adopted.

REAL PROPERTY.

On the order being read for the second reading of the Real Property Bill,

Mr. COWPER said the hon. gentleman who had charge of the bill was systematically absent, and moved that the order be discharged from the paper.

The order was discharged on the following division:—

Ayes, 17.

Mr. Cowper	Mr. Dangar	Mr. Terry
Robertson	Harpur	Caldwell
Weekes	Garrett	Cannceu
Arnold	Morrice	Bell } Tellers.
Smart	Flett	Leary
Driver	Cowper, jun.	

Noes, 10.

Mr. Moriarty	Mr. Sadleir	Mr. Dalgleish
Sutherland	Holroyd	Wilson } Tellers.
W. Forster	Hoskins	
Lucas	Wisdom	

The bill was then discharged.

SYDNEY CORPORATION LAWS AMENDMENT AND CONSOLIDATION BILL.

The House went into committee of the whole for the purpose of considering this bill in detail.

Clause 41. "Mayor may appoint deputy."

Mr. COWPER moved the insertion of the words "other than magisterial," in the fourth line, which was put and carried.

The clause as amended was passed.

Clause 42. "Extraordinary vacancy of aldermen or auditors." Carried.

Clause 43. "Oath of allegiance."

Mr. W. FORSTER objected to the principle of compulsory taking of office.

Mr. DRIVER said there was a clause in the bill that no person could be nominated as an alderman without his consent.

Mr. FORSTER saw no necessity for this clause, and thought if a person did not wish to be mayor, he should not be compelled to fill that office. He should vote against the clause.

Mr. DALGLEISH thought it tended to degrade the office of mayor if they made it compulsory to accept the office.

Mr. CALDWELL supported the clause, and saw no force in the objections of the hon. members who had opposed it.

Mr. REDMAN opposed the clause, and objected to any alderman being compelled to be mayor, if elected, or pay a fine of £100.

Mr. WILSON said, according to this clause, if a man were elected an alderman, he would stand the chance of being made mayor, with a salary of £800 a year, or pay a fine of £100.

The clause was then put and carried on a division. Ayes 19, noes 9.

Clause 44. "Resignation of office."

Mr. STEWART thought this clause should be amended. He moved the omission of the words with reference to the fine for resigning.

The amendment was put and carried on a division, by a majority of 15 to 12. The clause, as amended, was then put and carried on a division. Ayes 16, noes 12.

Clause 45. "Disabilities of office."

Mr. REDMAN moved the insertion of the words "or executing a deed of assignment for the benefit of his creditors." He thought this should be also included in the disabilities of office.

Mr. W. FORSTER wished to move a previous amendment. He moved the omission of the words "or shall compound with his creditors." In compounding with creditors there was generally some private transaction, and he thought very often it would be for the benefit of all parties that they were not made known.

Mr. COWPER would willingly accept both amendments.

Mr. WINDEYER also supported the amendment.

The amendments were then put and carried.

The clause, as amended, was agreed to.

Clause 46. "Quarterly meeting of Council."

Mr. WINDEYER said this clause was inconsistent with the other clause they had agreed to with regard to the election of mayor. He therefore moved as an amendment, the omission of the words "and on the last-mentioned day, the first business shall be the election of mayor."

Mr. DALGLEISH opposed the amendment, because he believed the bill would be recommitted for the purpose of making the mayor to be elected by the aldermen.

The amendment was agreed to.

Clause 47. "Notice of meeting."

Mr WILSON moved the omission of the words "and no other business shall be transacted thereat."

Mr. REDMAN considered these words very necessary.

Mr. CALDWELL supported the clause as it stood.

Mr WINDEYER did not understand why the hon. members connected with the Council should wish to tie their hands down in this manner, because if they pleased they could make by-laws to carry this object out. He should vote for the amendment.

Mr. HOSKINS was in favour of retaining these words, and pointed out that, if they were omitted, a motion imposing an objectionable rate might be brought forward suddenly without notice by the minority and agreed to.

Mr. DALGLEISH pointed out that in case of special meetings, twenty-four hours' notice had to be given. This was imperative; and no matter what was the urgency of the case, if this clause were carried as it stood it would not be legal to enter upon any business of which notice had not been given at least four and twenty hours.

Mr. STEWART said this provision had worked well enough hitherto in the present and former Council. He considered it a very necessary check to retain.

Mr. CALDWELL had a very high opinion of the aldermen of the city, and did not wish to leave them exposed to the temptation of a loosely-drawn clause which might lead them to do that which otherwise they might never think of.

Mr. LEARY could see no objection to the clause, particularly as this House was bound by a precisely similar rule.

Mr. MORIARTY considered it a very proper regulation to confine the Council to that business only, of which notice had been given.

Mr. SUTHERLAND had seen no inconvenience arise from this provision, which had been contained in the original, and in the present Corporation Act. If a case of emergency should arise, the Mayor had full authority to act, and he could see no objection whatever to it.

Mr. FORSTER said the clause might be very right and proper, and might act very well; but that was no reason why it should be inserted in a bill like this, which should be confined to general principles, leaving details to be wrought out by the Council themselves. For this reason he should vote against the retention of the words. This House had no more right to go into this matter than the Imperial Parliament would have had to bind down this House.

Mr. HOSKINS drew attention to the fact that the difference was this, that this House endowed the Corporation yearly with a large sum, and were consequently justified in making such arrangements as would secure the proper expenditure of that money.

Mr. COWPER said the remarks of the honorable member for Sydney East (Mr. Forster) would apply equally to all the clauses coming under the same head. Perhaps it was going too much into minutiæ in dealing with many of these matters; still, it had been done in former Acts, and would be perhaps better continued. However, he did not care much whether the words were struck out or not, as perhaps it belonged more particularly to the next head of by-laws.

Mr. HARPUR thought that it would open the door to a great deal of mischief if the words were struck out.

Mr. LEARY advised that the words should be struck out, and that the matter should be included under the by-laws which the Council were themselves to frame.

Mr. EGAN regarded this as a very proper and wise provision, and would very much regret to see it struck out of the bill. The mayor had full power to deal with all cases of emergency, and the necessity for bringing on matters at once did not exist.

The amendment for omitting the words was then put and negatived on division by a majority of 25 to 6.

The clause was agreed to.

Clause 48. "Special meetings," was passed without opposition.

Clause 49 "Quorum—six."

Mr. EGAN thought the quorum ought to be eight at least.

The clause was passed without amendment.

Clauses 50. "Chairman"; 51. "Decisions of questions"; 52. "Committees"; 53. "Minutes," were passed without opposition.

Clause 54. "By-laws."

Mr. FORSTER thought the clause too restrictive.

Mr. WINDEYER thought it was not wide enough. It was proposed that power should be given to regulate the licensing of all vehicles, and the drivers and conductors of public vehicles. He was of opinion that steam-boats plying from the ends of our streets should also be included. They were public conveyances and required regulation.

Mr. REDMAN drew attention to the tenth line of the clause—"the suppression of all nuisances, and of houses of ill-fame and disorderly houses." He thought this would give extraordinary powers to the Corporation. They might give too extensive an application to these terms. These matters would be better left to the law of the land.

Mr. DALGLEISH thought the hon. member who had just sat down was right in the observations he had made. If this power of suppressing houses of ill-fame were given into the hands of the Corporation, it would be taken out of the hands of the police, and he thought it would be safer in the hands of the police than in the hands of the Corporation.

Mr. REDMAN proposed the omission of the words "the suppression of all nuisances," at the beginning of the clause.

Mr. CALDWELL opposed the amendment.

Mr. SUTHERLAND pointed out that the by-laws could not come into operation until they had received the sanction of the Government. He hoped these words would not be omitted, for it was necessary that such power should be given to the Corporation. There were many things which required remedy, and which were not met by the common law.

Mr. EGAN said he thought that to retain these words would be giving the Corporation too much power. The ordinary tribunals were quite sufficient to meet cases which might arise.

Mr. DRIVER said the inspector of nuisances had on an average about ten nuisance cases per week at the court, and that there were many instances where nuisances were committed and the law was insufficient to meet them.

Mr. LUCAS said he should vote for the retention of the words "suppression of all nuisances."

Mr. EGAN suggested that any by-laws made by the Corporation should be laid before both Houses of Parliament for a certain time before they were adopted.

After a few words from Mr. DRIVER, the amendment was put and negatived by a majority of 22 to 4.

Mr. REDMAN moved the omission of the words "and of houses of ill-fame and disorderly houses."

The amendment was lost on a division, by a majority of 17 to 9.

Mr. DALGLEISH moved the omission of the word "unwholesome," and insert the word "adulterated" in its place. He thought the Corporation could not be judges of what was wholesome food or not, and contended that the adulteration of food should be prevented.

Mr. HARPUR maintained that "unwholesome food" meant food that was detrimental to the health, and supported the words of the clause as it stood.

After a few words from Mr. REDMAN and Mr. WINDEYER, the amendment was negatived.

Mr. COWPER moved the insertion of the words, "or adulterated."

The motion was put and carried on a division. Ayes, 22, noes, 3.

The clause as amended, was then put and passed.

Clause 55, "Evidence of by-laws" Carried.

Clause 56, "Civic Officers exempt from jurors."

Mr. WINDEYER could see no reason why these gentlemen should be exempted, as a citizen ought to perform all the duties which, as a citizen, were required from him. The Mayor was required to be always present to attend to his duties, and the civic officers, like Government officers, were required to be at their posts; but the aldermen ought to attend as jurymen. He moved the omission of the word "aldermen" from the clause.

Mr. COWPER said that as aldermen undertook a very arduous duty in connection with the city, and ought to be exempt from this further tax on their time, Government officers and persons employed in banks were exempt, and the aldermen ought to be so too. Besides, there were only sixteen of them, and the jury list would not be very materially affected by their being struck off.

Mr. SUTHERLAND hoped the House would leave the clause as it stood, as the necessity for attending on the jury very materially affected the interests of the city by preventing their being present at the meeting of the council or of committees.

The amendment was negatived, and the clause was put and carried.

Clause 57. "Mayor, aldermen, and auditors may be remunerated out of the city funds."

Mr. REDMAN objected to any payment of aldermen. It was an entirely new feature.

Mr. DRIVER. Precisely the same clause was contained in the present Act.

Mr. REDMAN. It did not follow that because it had previously existed, that therefore they should perpetuate it. No harm had hitherto been done, but it did not follow that harm might not be done, and that the aldermen might help themselves largely out of the city funds.

Mr. SUTHERLAND said that the present aldermen had received no payment, and had required none; but they found this clause in the old bill and considered they had no right to expunge it before coming to this House.

Mr. FORSTER said the merits of the clause alone were to be considered by the House, and that hon. members had nothing to do with the opinions of the aldermen. He should vote for the clause, because if the city were fit for a corporation, and the corporation were fit to be intrusted with the management of the affairs of the city, they were also fit to be trusted with the public money to vote it as they might think proper.

Mr. CALDWELL moved that the word "aldermen" be struck out; for though he did not imagine that the aldermen now in office would ever think of voting themselves salaries, yet there would always be a fear of what might be done by others coming after them.

Mr. DALGLEISH objected to barring these aldermen in every way and in every shape, checking them on all sides, saying what they should do and what they should not do, until they were little more than mere puppets. There surely was not less integrity, intelligence, or probity in the City Council than there was in this House, and it was almost insulting to them to curb them up in this way.

Mr. REDMAN objected to the clause, when attention was called to the state of the House.

Sufficient members having entered to form a bare quorum,

Mr. COWPER moved that the Chairman leave the chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again on Friday next.

The motion was carried, and the House resumed.

The House adjourned at four minutes to eleven o'clock, until three o'clock on the following day.

RANDWICK RACES, 1862.
EXTRA DAY.

SUBSEQUENT to the settling on the Randwick meeting, some controversy ensued relative to the respective merits of the horses Shamrock and Promised Land, the upshot of which was that the owner of the latter (Mr. J. T. Ryan, M. L. A.) accepted an offer to run his favourite against Shamrock, a spin of one mile, 8 st. 7 lb. up, for £100 a-side. No sooner were the preliminaries of the little sporting event concluded than a general desire was expressed by the patrons of the turf to have the sport supplemented, and after some consideration, the members of Tattersall's came to the rescue, and a nice little programme was cut out, with the view of making an afternoon of it. Having decided to accept the conditions submitted to them by the Jockey Club for the use of the course (i.e., payment of one shilling each person for admission to the course, and one shilling to the grand stand and saddling yard) the members of Tattersall's voted a purse of 30 sovereigns for a handicap, once round and a distance, and 10 sovereigns for a hack race, by way of a wind-up. The programme, thus arranged, was duly advertised, and notwithstanding the shortness of the notice, a very goodly muster of turf folk and visitors attended to witness the closing sport of the Spring Meeting of 1862—there being at least nine hundred or a thousand persons on the ground. The duty of starter was very efficiently discharged by Mr. Henfrey, and Mr. Martyn, of the A. J. Club, who lent his services as judge on the occasion, likewise gave every satisfaction to the spectators and persons interested. The racing commenced at three o'clock, with the chief event on the card, viz., the private match, which was won by Promised Land by nearly two lengths, the old horse (Shamrock) being palpably outpaced from the commencement. The handicap was the next race, and no better testimony to the judgment of the handicapper could have been paid than the fact that the whole of the entered horses accepted the weights, and came to the post. It was won by Traveller, a son of Cossack, carrying 8st. 1lb.; Moss Rose (9st. 3lbs.) running a good second; and George the First (6st. 10lbs.) third. The wind-up was a Hack Stakes of 10 sovereigns, with a sweep of 1 sovereign each; which was won by Driscoll's b. g. Granite, beating four others. The ground was well kept by a few of the city police, and, with the assistance of some of the A. J. C. committee, the sports were brought off in a manner at once successful and satisfactory to all parties. The following shows the result of the different events:—

First Race.—Match between Mr. J. T. Ryan's b. horse Promised Land, and Mr. Onus' b. g. Shamrock; one mile, for £100 aside, 8 st. 7lb. each. To start at three o'clock.

Mr. Ryan's b. h. Promised Land (J. Cutts) 1
Onus' b. g. Shamrock (Phipps) 2

Betting 3 to 2 on Shamrock. The favourite went away with the lead, and kept first position for about five or six hundred yards, when Promised Land made play, and in a few strides got to the front, maintaining his advantage to the end, notwithstanding a game effort on the part of the old horse on nearing the turn into the rails. In the run home Phipps did all that his jockeyship was capable of doing, but his labour was of no avail, as Promised Land rather improved than otherwise towards the finish, and won the race easily by upwards of a length. Time, 1 minute 55 seconds.

Second Race.—Tattersall's Purse, a sweep of five sovereigns, two forfeit, with thirty sovereigns added by Tattersall's Club; a handicap, once round and a distance; to be handicapped by Tattersall's, or whom they may appoint. Nominations, with five sovereigns each, to be lodged with the Secretary of Tattersall's up to twelve o'clock noon. To start at four p.m. Handicap to be declared at one o'clock; acceptances (up to three p.m.) to be declared on the course.

Mr. Ryan's ch. g. Traveller, 8 st. 1 lb. (Thompson) 1
De Mestre's b. m. Moss Rose, 9 st. 3 lb. (Cutts) 2
Morris's b. g. George the First, 6 st. 10 lb. 3
Ward's b. m. Daughter of Regiment, 6 st.
Jones's b. h. Peter Finn, 8 st. 2 lb.

Betting: Even on Moss Rose against any other. George the First went away with the lead, Traveller lying second, and the others, with the exception of Peter Finn (who refused to start till the rest were a long way ahead), all close up. On reaching the back stretch, Traveller put on steam, and having passed the light-weight, held the first place indisputably for some few hundred yards, when Moss Rose shot forward, and a fine race home ensued between the two, Traveller winning by a length; the mare second, and George the First third. Time, 2 minutes 41 seconds.

Third Race.—Hack Stakes, of ten sovereigns, with sweep of one sovereign each, for all horses, once round. Post entrance. The winner to be sold by auction for £25—any surplus to go to Tattersall's fund. Weights for age. To start at half-past four.

Mr. Driscoll's b. g. Granite 9st. (Driscoll) 1
George's b.m. Gazelle, 8 st. 12 lb. 2
Williams' b.m. Eva, 8 st. 12 lb.
Knight's b. g. Little Wonder, 9 st.
Smith's br. g. Caractacus, 9 st.

Granite was a very general favourite for this race, and he vindicated the judgment of his admirers by winning cleverly, beating Gazelle by nearly six lengths, who was in turn about the same distance in advance of Little Wonder, who ran third.

This wound up the afternoon's sport, which we are happy to say passed off without mishap or accidents of any kind. The prizes were paid over last evening at nine o'clock, in the long room at Tattersall's, when Mr. Ryan was warmly congratulated on his success, and bumpers of champagne drained to his future good fortune. In responding to the toast given in his honour, Mr. Ryan said he hoped this was by no means his first victory, for, having a soaring ambition, he would not rest satisfied till he landed the grand prize of honour, the Queen's Plate. Already he had purchased a valuable horse in view of that prize, and his opponents would have to look out pretty sharp when he came to meet them between the rails next May. The proceedings terminated about half-past ten, with a sweepstakes on the Grand Champion race at Geelong.

THE CHARGES OF FORGERY AND UTTERING AGAINST MR. JAMES BUCHANAN.—The charges preferred against Mr Buchanan, late Chief Commissioner of the Northern Goldfields, terminated on Tuesday evening last, having lasted from the 29th ultimo. There were several charges of forgery and uttering, but a committal having been obtained on two of these—that of forging and uttering a receipt signed James Mitchel, and the other signed N. McArthur—the rest were either abandoned by the prosecutor (Mr. Frazer) or dismissed by the Bench. We believe that an application will be made to have the defendant tried in either Sydney or Maitland, as the excitement caused in the district of Armidale will render an impartial trial very problematical.—*Tamworth Examiner* of Saturday.

The *Examiner* of Saturday states that at Tamworth there has been experienced a most beneficial fall of rain during the past week, which has been of incalculable benefit to both the pastoral and agricultural interests. It commenced on last Saturday evening, and continued for several hours to rain steadily, although not heavily, clearing up on Sunday morning, but rained again in the evening. On Monday it rained again, and also on Tuesday forenoon. Since then the weather has been delightfully cool. There is abundance of grass, and the unfavourable anticipations as to the lambing, as well as to the crops, are for the present dispelled.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 16.

Vanquish, schooner, 130 tons, Captain Scott, from Invercargill, 14th August, in ballast. Captain, agent.

Don Juan, schooner, 150 tons, Captain Arnold, from Brisbane 5th instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Clifford and 6 children. R. Towns and Co., agents.

Walter Hood, ship, 919 tons, Captain Donald, from the Downs 16th June. Passengers—Mr. Cadell, Misses Cadell (5), Master Cadell, Mr. and Mrs. Beckall, Rev. Mr. Wilson, Messrs. Hardie, Carter, Bell, Samuel, Lewis, Krapp. J. L. Montefiore, agent.

Kiama (s.), 204 tons, Captain Houslar, from Merimbula, Twofold Bay, and Tartaria, on the 16th instant. Passengers—Messrs. Heretage, Hoare, Waterson, and 8 in the steerage.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 16.

Eagle (s.), for Rockhampton.
Murray (s.), for Port Denison.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 16.

White Star, for London; John Williams, for South Sea Islands; W. W. Smith, Queen of England, for Shanghai; Mary Smith, for Melbourne; Urara (s.), for Grafton.

CLEARANCES.—SEPTEMBER 16.

W. W. Smith, ship, 661 tons, Captain Harris, for Shanghai.

John Williams, barque, 297 tons, Captain Williams, for South Sea Islands. Passengers—Rev. W. Gill family and servant, Mrs. Royle daughter and servant, Mrs. Creigh daughter and servant, Rev. J. Nolan and daughter, Rev. J. Sleigh, Misses Pratt, Sainsberg, Comrie, Mrs. Williams, Mr. W. Young, Mr. D. Young, and 6 natives of South Sea Islands.

Mary Smith, schooner, 99 tons, Captain Leddra, for Melbourne.

Murray (s.), 59 tons, Captain Machin, for Port Denison. Passengers—Messrs. Bassett, Palfreyman, Sutherland, Hill.

Eagle (s.), 200 tons, Captain Harley, for Gladstone and Rockhampton. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Livermore 2 infants and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Bourcicault and servant, and 7 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—SEPTEMBER 16.

Telegraph, Christopher George, Kate Kearney, Scotia, Tiger, from Newcastle, with 469 tons coal, 12,500 feet timber; Wild Wave, from Wollongong, with 47 tons coal; Colina, from Bellambi, with 60 tons coal; Terrara, Louisa Maria, from Macleay River, with 2620 bushels 557 bags maize, 27 sides bacon, 2560 feet timber, 10 hides; William and Betsy, from the Hawkesbury, with 2 coops fowls, 80,000 shingles; Maid of the Lake, from Lake Macquarie, with 30 tons coal; Sarah Ann, from Brisbane Water, with 9000 feet timber; Collaroy (s.), from Morpeth, with 130 bales hay, 110 bags maize, 35 pigs, 2 horses, 4 coops poultry.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—SEPTEMBER 16.

Star of Peace, Lavinia, Tomatin, for Newcastle; Eva, for Shoalhaven; Maid of the Lake, for Lake Macquarie; Telegraph, for Terrigal; Contest, for the Hawkesbury; Diamantina (s.), for Manning River; Christopher George, for Wollongong.

IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 16.

Walter Hood, from London: 200 packages, Lamb, Parbury, and Co.; 11 packages, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 4 packages, Myers and Solomon; 125 packages, Herring, Harper, and Co.; 17 packages, Smith, Brothers, and Co.; 30 quarter-casks, 151 packages, Mason, Brothers; 242 packages, Prince, Bray, and Ogg; 1 package, W. R. Piddington; 6 packages, J. Palser; 10 packages, G. A. Lloyd and Co.; 2 packages, A. Douglas; 37 packages, E. Vickery; 18 packages, J. Keep; 28 packages, Keep and Parsons; 3 packages, Faux and Beard; 8 packages, G. Moore; 371 packages, M. Brodziak; 4 cases woollens, J. Exton; 119 packages, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.; 57 packages, E. Wyld; 5 packages, E. Webb; 3 packages, J. F. Hoile; 2 packages, S. Cohen; 550 bags salt, 194 packages, J. T. Armitage and Co.; 110 packages, Saddington and Son; 1600 bags salt, 10 tons rock salt, 18 packages, C. and J. Abrahams; 18 packages, E. W. Paul; 40 hogsheads, 230 packages, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 7 packages, E. Hughes; 1 package, Jones and Simpson; 175 packages, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 171 packages, J. Wood; 170 packages, C. Scott; 400 packages, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 287 packages, S. A. Joseph; 533 slabs, 94 packages, W. W. Buckland, 1478, Order.

Don Juan, from Brisbane: 110 casks animal manure, R. Towns and Co.

EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 16.

Yarra Yarra (s.), for Brisbane: 23 packages tea, 3 quarter-casks 40 cases wine, 26 cases gin, 202 bags sugar, 30 cases geneva, 29 packages, Tidswell, Wilson and Co.; 5 quarter-casks of wine, 14 hogsheads rum; 50 cases geneva, S. A. Joseph; 1 cask brandy, 1 cask whisky, 1 cask rum, A. Black; 50 bags flour, 15 packages tea, 4 packages coffee, 2 kegs, Palser and Co.; 5 quarter-casks wine, 5 cases gin, 5 cases geneva, 1 hogshead rum, 1 hogshead brandy, J. Bros; 30 mats sugar, 2 hogsheads wine, 8 packages, Keele and Co.; 50 cases geneva, 2 packages, E. and W. Paul; 256 bags sugar, Scott, Henderson and Co.; 1 case cigars, J. Mort; 14 chests tea, Hassell and Co.; 20 bags flour, 60 bags sugar 22 packages, Chapman and Co.; 34 packages tea, 6 cases, C. Newton Brother, and Co.; 20 bags flour, 1 barrel 12 bags sugar, 28 packages, H. Beit; 11 casks beer, Walker and Co.; 5 packages tea, 7 packages, Metcalfe and Lloyd; 8 packages tea, 18 mats sugar, A. Fairfax and Co.; 7 packages tea, W. Barnett; 409 mats sugar, Colonial Sugar Company; 1 package, W. J. Johnson and Co.; 3 packages, Sandon; 2 packages, W. and J. Gardiner; 6 stoves, 10 packages, P. N. Russell and Co.; 21 packages, Vennard and Stevens; 20 packages, Church, Brothers; 6 packages, Frazer and Co.; 9 cases, Keep and Parsons; 2 bales, A. and E. A. Levy; 11 cases, F. Geard; 17 packages, W. Barnett; 12 bags maize, 57 bags bran, 3 kegs, W. Hezlett; 6 packages, J. Levick and Co.; 26 bags flour, N. Caston; 3 packages, J. Isaacs; 17 bags flour, 15 bales hay, T. Green; 5 cases, R. Nott; 40 hogsheads beer, R. and F. Tooth and Co.; 3 packages, A. S. N. Company; 11 packages, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 1 case, H. Moore; 2 casks, G. and J. Hamilton; 3 packages, J. M. Illidge; 1 bale, C. Rush; 2 packages, M'Arthur and Co.; 5 packages, Dunnicliff and Co.; 9 packages, Brown; 10 bundles iron, 11 packages, Iredale and Co.; 2 cases, L. Phillips; 2 kegs Griffiths; 56 bars iron, 1 anchor, 9 kegs, J. B. Holdsworth and Co.; 27 packages, J. and S. Thompson; 6 cases, Young, Lark, and Co.; 2 packages, Mackenzie; 7 packages, Petersen, Boesen, and Co.; 2 packages, L. Sharwood; 2 packages, G. Chisholm; 1 case, Stafford and Co.; 4 packages, Butler, Brothers, and Co.; 100 bags bran, 150 bags flour, T. C. Breillat; 1 case, W. Saber; 2 cases, Hoffnung and Co.; 53 bags maize, Anderson, Campbell, and Co.; 8 bundles wire, Friend and Sons; 1 bale, R. Iredale and Co.; 12 bars iron, 15 packages, J. Keep 3 cases, Sands; 3 cases, D. Jones and Co.; 2 packages, A. Moore and Co.; 1 case, Myers and Solomons; 20 bags maize, 50 bags bran, W. Davis; 1 package, Giles and Co.; 2 cases, Kohn and Co.; 5 packages, Henshaw; 1 keg, Dunnicliff and Co.; 4 packages, J. and S. Thompson; 3 packages, J. J. Moore; 50 bags maize, F. Lowther; 22 bags maize, Prentice; 2 horses, Neill; 7 horses, Hosking; 3 horses, Robinson; 12 bales hay, 12 bags maize, O'Reilly; 1 dray, Forbes; 1 buggy, Reeve; 1 cart, Holt and Angus; 8 kegs, Sykes; 8 hogsheads beer, Marshall; 1 roll, Alderson and Sons; 4 packages, Flavelle, Brothers; 1 parcel, A. Blau; 1 package, Pugh; 1 plough, Plant; 2 packages, W. Moore; 17 cases fruit, Johnson; 1 case tobacco, O'Connell; 6 cases fruit, Andrews; 6 casks, Hardy; 2 packages, W. Barnett; 100 bags maize, 58 cases fruit, Griffiths; 12 packages, Brown; 4 casks, Thorn and Co.; 2 cases, A. S. N. Co.

John Williams, for South Sea Islands: 20 casks sugar, 6 packages tea, 1 cask coffee, 1 cask beer, 24 casks flour, 9 cases wine, 227 packages, Rev. A. Buzacott; 2 packages wine, Watkins and Leigh; 100 bags salt, 40 bags flour, 18 bags sugar, 1 package tea, 43 packages, Wellen, Brothers; 3 packages, L. Sharwood.

W. W. Smith, for Shanghai: 870 tons coal, A. Brown.

Mary Smith, for Melbourne: 150 bags maize, C. Bond; 130 bags maize, Instone; 13 trunks shoes, Chatto and Hughes; 950 bags maize, Anderson, Campbell, and Co.

Murray (s.) for Port Denison: 1 hogshead rum, 6 quarter casks wine, 2 quarter casks brandy, 60 boxes tea, Brown and Co.; 1 quarter cask, 3 cases brandy, 1 hogshead rum, 12 cases beer, 2 cases wine, 6 cases geneva, 8 packages, C. Macdonald; 2 packages tobacco, Watkins and Leigh; 3 carbines, J. Coubb; 1 case, C. and J. Byrnes and Co.; 100 bags sugar, 10 tons flour, 24 grindstones, 48 bows, 24 ovens, 12 pots, 154 packages, J. W. Byrnes and Co.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Shanghai.—By the Queen of England, and W. W. Smith, this day, at noon.
For Batavia.—By the Java, this day, at noon.
For South Sea Islands.—By the John Williams, this day, at noon.
For London.—By the White Star, this day, at 6 p.m.
For Grafton.—By the Urara (s.), this day, at 7.30 p.m.
For Melbourne.—By the City of Sydney (s.), on Thursday, at 2.30 p.m.

MAILS BY THE NORTHAM.

General Post Office, 15th September, 1862.

The mails by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamer NORTHAM will be made up at this office on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 9 a.m., for all letters not addressed to the United Kingdom, and at 11 a.m. for all letters so addressed. Newspapers must be posted one hour before the letters, i.e., at 8 and 10 a.m. respectively.

The following mails will be despatched, viz.:—To the United Kingdom, via Marseilles and via Southampton. To France and other Continental States (in a closed mail to France). To the Northern countries of Europe, via (when marked) Trieste. To Melbourne, Tasmania, Adelaide, Western Australia, Mauritius, Suez, Alexandria, Malta, Aden, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, Manila, China, the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena.

Registered letters, not addressed to the United Kingdom, will not be received after 4 p.m. on the 20th instant, but letters addressed to the United Kingdom will be registered from 9 to 10 a.m., on the 22nd instant. All letters and newspapers not otherwise marked will be forwarded by this opportunity. Letters intended to be transmitted by any of the special routes above mentioned, viz., "via Marseilles" (in closed mail to France), or "via Trieste," must be so addressed.

Rates.—All letters going to or through the United Kingdom must be prepaid; and the additional charge on those sent "via Marseilles" is 3d. the quarter-ounce. On letters addressed "by the closed mail to France," the colonial postage only (6d. the half-ounce) is required. On letters sent "via Trieste," the postage (as already notified) is 1s. the half-ounce.

N.B.—All letters and newspapers posted in the iron letter receivers must be so posted by 7 a.m., 22nd instant.

W. H. CHRISTIE, Postmaster-General.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered outwards, September 16: Sea Gull, schooner, 62 tons, Captain Champion, for Taranaki; Woodlark, brig, 230 tons, Captain M'Clements, for Auckland.

The Walter Hood left the Downs on the 16th, and St. Helens on the 18th June; crossed the Equator on 15th July, and passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on 9th August; from thence had variable winds but very stormy weather. She ran down her easting in from 40 to 45 S., and passed the S.W. Cape of Van Diemen's Land on the 10th instant. No vessels have been sighted during the passage. After passing the Cape of Good Hope the mainmast was found to have been badly sprung, which has lengthened the passage a week.

The Vanquish has had a tedious passage from Invercargill, owing to a succession of heavy westerly gales. She put into Twofold Bay and left again on the 14th instant. The Golden Spring, brig, was lying there windbound.

The clipper ship White Star will leave for London to-morrow.

The cargo of the Kiama (s.) consists of 84 sides bacon, 40 cheeses, 8 hides, 14 kegs butter, 14 bags wheat, 160 bags potatoes, 51 bags maize, 2 cases, and sundries.

The s.s. Wonga Wonga arrived at Melbourne, yesterday, at 3 p.m.

NEWCASTLE.

DEPARTURES.

September 15.—Bessie, barque, Place, for Adelaide, with 403 tons coal.
September 15.—Monarch, barque, Jamieson, for Melbourne, with 350 tons coal.
September 15.—Frederick, barque, Wilkinson, for Melbourne, with 214 tons coal.
September 15.—Sebim, schooner, Blake, for Melbourne, with 160 tons coal.

COASTERS INWARDS.

September 14.—Petrel, Zone, Notion, Pacific, Grafton, Margaret Thompson.
September 15.—Secret, Margaret and Mary, from Sydney; Pioneer, from the Richmond River.
September 16.—General Wool, Corio (s.s.), and Orcole, from Sydney.

LAUNCESTON.

DEPARTURES.

September 6.—Venture, 117, Simpson, for Sydney: 583 bags wheat, 674 bags bark, 54 bales hay.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

September 16.—Concord, from Bordeaux; Kate Waters, from Calcutta; Mede, from Rotterdam.

DEPARTURES.

September 15.—Royal Shepherd, for Launceston; Result, City of Melbourne, City of Sydney, for Otago.

BRISBANE.

ARRIVAL.

September 15.—Whirlwind, from London.

DEPARTURES.

September 15.—Prince of Wales (s.), for Sydney; Williams (s.), for the northern ports.

WINDS AND WEATHER.
SEPTEMBER 16, 9 A.M.

Brisbane ...	W.	fine.	Bar. 29·946. Ther. 64·12.
Tenterfield ...	W.	fine	
Armidale ...	W.	fine	
Tamworth ...	N.W.	fine	
Murrurundi ...	W.	fine	
Newcastle ...	W.	fine	
Mudgee ...	W.S.W.	fine	
Wollongong ...	W.S.W.	fine	
Bathurst ...	S.	fine	
Goulburn ...	S.	fine	
Braidwood ...	S.W.	fine	
Yass ...	W.	fine	
Gundagai ...	calm.	fine	
Wagga Wagga ...	W.	fine	
Kiandra ...	W.	fine	
Albury ...	N.E.	fine	
Deniliquin ...	calm	fine	
Queenscliff ...	W.	fine.	Bar. 30·11. Ther. 55.
Cape Schanck ...	W.	fine.	Bar. 29·87. Ther. 55.
Cape Otway ...	N.W.	fine.	Bar. 29·650. Ther. 48.
Portland Bay	N.W.	fine	
Adelaide ...	N.N.E.	light	

STATE OF THE LINES.

Intercolonial, communication perfect.

Northern	"	"
Kiandra	"	"
Western	"	"
Railway	"	"
South Head	"	"
Adelaide	"	"

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. 16TH SEPTEMBER, 1862.

Station.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max. shade.	Min. shade.	Rain gauge.	Direction of wind.	Force of wind.	Extent of cloud.
Armidale ...	26·744	53·	45·5	40·	55·	...	1	W.	1	0
Newcastle ..	30·160	59·	57.	49·	75·9	47·8	...	S.W.	2	8
Windsor	30·114	54·2	57·7	47·5	75·	36·	...	E.	0	1
Bathurst ..	27·902	53·	50·	...	51·	29·	...	S.S.W.	2	8
Goulburn ...	27·910	54·	47·	48·	53·	28·	0	Calm.	0	1
Albury ..	29·059	52·5	48·	47·	57·5	23·	0	N.E.	1	0
Deniliquin .	31·505	59·	50·	45·	68·	29·	0	Calm.	0	0

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

September 16.—Armidale, fine; Newcastle, cloudy; Windsor, fine and clear; Bathurst, fine; Goulburn, fine; Albury, fine; Deniliquin, very fine.

PORT OF SYDNEY.

IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 16.

Agricultural implements, 32 packages ...	£186	Lamps, 19 cases ...	£300
Apothecaries' ware, 13 packages ...	150	Lumber, 63,896 feet ...	1910
Beer, 100 packages ...	150	Mats, 20 bales ...	100
Barley, 26 casks ...	75	Medicine, 1 case ...	60
Billiard tables, 17 packages ...	178	Manure, 110 casks ...	100
Black oil, 16 tuns ...	800	Matting, 750 rolls ...	1190
Boots, 210 packages ...	4470	Millinery, 1 case ...	70
Brandy, 897 packages ...	950	Machinery, 4 cases ...	80
Bitters, 2 cases ...	25	Nails, 41 kegs ...	134
Books, 6 cases ...	210	Opium, 2 cases ...	300
Clothing, 2 cases ...	210	Oilstores, 240 packages ...	734
Cloth, 2 cases ...	240	Oil, 1102 packages ...	[illegible]
Confectionery, 13 cases ...	35	Paper, 33 bales ...	350
Candles, 100 cases ...	130	Pipes, 24 cases ...	2
Corks, 10 bales ...	63	Provisions, 59 packages ...	269
Currants, 30 barrels ...	120	Paperhangings, 247 packages ...	520
Cartridges, 8 cases ...	80	Printing materials, 2 packages ...	40
Colours, 960 kegs ...	680	Perfumed spirits, 10 cases ...	130
Carriage, 1 ...	80	Pianos, 3 cases ...	100
Drapery, 97 packages ...	4916	Raisins, 132 packages ...	240
Effects, 20 packages ...	310	Spirits, 5 hogsheads ...	50
Earthenware, 49 crates ...	767	Soda, 20 kegs ...	20
Furniture, 15 packages ...	340	Stationery, 27 cases ...	851
Fancy goods, 61 packages ...	2208	Seeds, 4 packages ...	60
Glass, 93 packages ...	79	Shooks, 781 ...	600
Hardware, 9 packages ...	165	Saddlery, 15 packages ...	520
Hoops, 46 bundles ...	70	Sugar, 145 tons ...	5800
Hats, 8 cases ...	220	Tobacco, 40 packages ...	300
Ink, 11 cases ...	60	Tea, 400 packages ...	2100
Iron, 76 tons ...	804	Twine, 8 bales ...	150
Ironmongery, 464 packages ...	2036	Vestas, 54 cases ...	800
Jewellery, 1 case ...	64	White lead, 27 packages ...	156
		Wine, 1019 packages ...	1220
		Whisky, 25 packages ...	25

SYDNEY HEADS

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
September 16.	8.30 a.m.	S.W.	Moderate, and clear.
	Noon.	S.E.	Ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	E.S.E.	Ditto, and ditto.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO THE NEXT PUBLICATION.

1862. September		SUN. Rises.	SUN. Sets.	HIGH WATER. Morn.	HIGH WATER. After
17	WEDNESDAY	6 6	5 54	2 27	2 5

MOON.—New, 24th instant, 7h. 2m. a.m.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1862.

THE Council met yesterday shortly before half-past four o'clock.

Mr. PLUNKETT, presented petitions from West Maitland, Petersham, Appin, and St. Leonards, against the abolition of State aid.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON presented a petition from trustees of St. —— Church at Scone against the abolition of State-aid.

Mr. KEMP presented petitions to the same effect from the Williams River, from the Hawkesbury, and from Scone.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON brought up the fifth report of the Printing Committee.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL laid upon the table a despatch from the Secretary of State on the subject of the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Grants for Public Worship Prohibition Bill. After going at some length into the history of State-aid in this colony, he maintained that the various churches should be left to the voluntary support of those who professed their several antagonistic doctrines, and that no one should be compelled to contribute one shilling to propagate doctrines which he believed to be erroneous, as was the case while priests and clergymen and parsons were paid out of the proceeds of general taxation.

Mr. PLUNKETT opposed the second reading. He maintained that the majority of the people of the country were opposed to the bill as shown by the petitions which had been presented. If a poll were taken he thought there would be found a very small minority in favour of the abolition of State-aid—he doubted if any in favour of this bill. The Act known as Sir Richard Bourke's Act had worked most beneficially for twenty-six years. Religion had progressed, churches had been built, peace had prevailed; there had been less religious discord in this colony than in any other country where there were different religions, and to abolish the Act would, he thought, be the greatest calamity that could befall the country. The honorable member addressed the House for upwards of three hours, and concluded by moving "That the bill be read this day six months," challenging the Government to dissolve the House to take the opinion of the people upon it—the people, which in this matter were not represented, but misrepresented, in the Assembly.

Mr. MITCHELL seconded.

Mr. CAMPBELL moved the adjournment of the debate until Tuesday next, to take precedence.

Mr. ALLEN moved that it be adjourned to Thursday.

On division there were six on each side.

The PRESIDENT gave his vote for Thursday.

The debate was consequently adjourned until to-morrow.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Land Titles Declaration and Transfer Facilitation Bill, briefly pointing out the principal feature in Mr. Torrens' system which is embodied in the bill.

Sir W. MANNING seconded the motion, expressing his hearty concurrence in the measure.

Mr. HOLDEN was disposed to give his cordial assent to the bill, although in committee he might move some amendments.

Mr. PLUNKETT thought the course taken by the Attorney-General was a wise course, especially seeing that the system proposed by this bill was in operation in the neighbouring colonies.

The bill was read a second time.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Woolloomooloo Bay Land Reclamation Bill.

The bill was read a second time.

The consideration in committee of the Church and School Lands Bill was postponed, as was the second reading of the Coal Fields Regulation Bill.

The House adjourned at a quarter to ten p.m. to four p.m. this day.

THE Legislative Assembly met yesterday at twenty-nine minutes past three p.m.

Correspondence laid upon the table by Mr. WEEKES, relating to the Steam Postal Service, and to the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, and by Mr. COWPER, relating to the Reduction of the Colonial Allowance for the Troops was ordered to be printed.

Mr. WILSON moved the adoption of the report of the committee on the claims of Mr. E. A. Bush, which were recommended by the committee to the favourable consideration of the Government, there being some grounds for believing that Mr Bush had assisted Mr. Hardy, the first Gold Commissioner, upon an implied promise of being in some way or other remunerated for his trouble.

After a few remarks from Mr. ROBERTSON, the motion was agreed to.

Mr. DRIVER postponed to that day week, motions, in his name, for leave to introduce bills, for the preservation of game, and for the repeal of the Police Regulation Act of 1862.

On the motion of Mr. HART, an address to the Governor, praying for papers having reference to a claim for compensation by Mr. William Simms Bell, was agreed to.

Mr. WISDOM, on behalf of Mr. DICK, postponed to that day week a motion in his name, relative to the erection of a railway station at Hill End.

Mr. LUCAS moved the reference to a select committee, of the Botany Railway Company's Bill.

Some objection being taken to the composition of the committee, on the ground of interest, after some discussion, other names were substituted, on the motion of Mr. MORRIS.

The motion, thus amended, was agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. GARRETT, a committee was appointed to consider the circumstances connected with the removal of Alfred Witts, senr., from the office of chief constable at Bombala.

On the motion of the same hon. member, leave of absence, for a fortnight, was granted to Mr. Lewis.

On the motion of Mr. WINDEYER, the Co-operative Coal Mining Company's Bill, was, after a brief discussion, referred to a select committee.

On the motion of Mr. HART, the Newcastle Church Land Sale Bill was read a second time, and passed through committee without amendment, the third reading being fixed for Friday next.

On the order of the day for the second reading of the Law of Primogeniture Abolition Bill, being called for, Mr. HART moved its postponement to Friday next, which was objected to by several hon. members, and negatived. The bill was then read a second time without further discussion.

Dr. LANG proposed to fix the consideration of the bill in committee for Friday next, but several hon. members expressing a wish to proceed at once with the bill, Dr. Lang's proposal was negatived, and the House went into committee.

On the first, which was the main clause of the bill, providing for the passing of intestate land as personalty, after the insertion of words fixing the time when the bill should begin to operate,

Mr. ROTTON moved an amendment to the effect that land should be vested in equal proportions, and not according to the statute of distributions. This amendment was carried by 17 to 14.

The clause, thus amended—as also clauses 3 and 4, providing for the care and management of estates—were agreed to.

On clause 4. Giving jurisdiction, Mr. DRIVER moved, as an amendment, the omission of reference to district courts. This amendment was negatived by 20 to 9. Clause 4 was then carried.

On clause 5, relating to rules of Court, Mr. DRIVER moved an amendment similar to the above, which was negatived by 22 to 8, after which the clause was agreed to, as also clause 6, entitling the Bill, and the Preamble, with a slight alteration.

The Bill having been reported to the House, the third reading was fixed for Friday next.

The House went into committee to consider the amendments of the Legislative Council on the Hawkers' Licenses Amendment Bill. The amendments on the second clause, more precisely specifying the time and place for applications for licenses, were agreed to. The remaining amendment, giving Justices power to limit the licenses to certain districts, were disagreed to. The bill was then reported to the House, and transmitted by message to the Legislative Council.

The Order of the Day, having reference to the situation of the toll-gate in Berrima, was discharged, on the motion of Mr. MORRICE.

The bills for the Protection of Fisheries, and the Amendment of the Law of Evidence, were postponed to Friday week.

Gibson's Estate Bill was, on the motion of Mr. WILSON, read a second time, and passed through committee with slight alterations. Having been reported to the House, the third reading was fixed for Friday next.

The discharge from the paper of the Real Property Bill, was, after a brief discussion, agreed to, on division, by 17 to 10.

The question of granting a bonus on the growth of cotton, was postponed to Friday next.

The House resolved itself into committee on the Sydney Corporation Bill.

Clauses 41 and 42, providing substitutes in cases of illness of the mayor, or extraordinary vacancies of other offices, were passed, the former slightly amended.

Clause 43, imposing penalties for refusal to accept office, was carried by 19 to 9.

From clause 44, giving power to resign office, the omission of a proviso imposing a similar fine as in cases of refusal to accept office, was moved by Mr. STEWART, and agreed to by 15 to 12. The clause, as amended, was carried by 16 to 12.

Clauses 45 and 46, imposing disabilities, and regulating meetings, respectively, were agreed to.

Clause 47, regulating proceedings, was objected to as going too much into details. An amendment, limiting the operation of the clause in this respect, was moved by Mr. WILSON, and negatived by 25 to 6.

Clauses 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, and 53, of similar character, were agreed to.

From clause 54, giving power to make by-laws, Mr. REDMAN moved the omission of provisions for the suppression of nuisances and disreputable houses, which was negatived in two divisions, of 22 to 4, and 17 to 9.

Mr. COWPER moved the insertion of the word "adulterated," which was carried by 22 to 3. The clause, as amended, and clauses 55 and 56, making bylaws evidence, and exempting civic officers from juries, respectively, were carried. After some discussion on clause 57, the House resumed, and the committee obtained leave to sit again on Friday next.

At five minutes before eleven p.m. the House adjourned to the usual hour next day.

WE observe from the French journals that no part of the London Exhibition has excited greater interest among the political economists of France, than that which displays the wonderful results of British colonisation. When we read speeches by our half-bred statesmen, and even some articles in the London *Times*, we might suppose that England had had really no great pride in the advancement of colonisation during the last half century; that she would see without much regret her Government divested of colonial cares; and that she is disposed to shirk those preliminary expenses which attend the government of her dependencies. We never read these speeches or articles without regret mingled with contempt. That any men professing to judge of the interests of their country can be so blind to what all the world besides themselves perceive, is in itself a study, and only shows how little people prize what they possess, compared with the rate at which they value it when they are merely envious spectators, or when it is finally lost. If anything could instruct men who are now playing with the colonies of England, with less care than they would deal with cards and dice, it may be found in the spectacle of America. We have heard for many years that the only value of America was in her commercial relations, and that these were assured as the mere result of her own interest. Yet three or four years has seen all this grand commercial system demolished—in the North by the tariff which might have been framed by a Mandarin,—and in the South by the stoppage of that staple on which the great manufactories of England depended. It thus turns out that there is a far closer connection between the political and commercial relations of a people, than some are able to recognise when all is proceeding in quiet and in peace. We do not, of course, pretend that it was possible for the political dependence of America to have lasted, but it is perfectly clear that the colonies of England, which are now producing wool, might be precipitated into the same calamities, were they not bound up with the British empire, and governed and restrained, as well as protected by its superior weight.

The great fact that strikes every foreign spectator of the English Exhibition is the

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1481597

seminal principals contained in all its compartments. They see not merely the small sample of colonial production, or the calculation of exports and imports shewn in the tabular descriptions of each country. They perceive in these specimens and in the date of colonisation and the rate of past progress, the undoubted proof that, unless England be smitten with infatuation, she is destined to be the centre of an immense commercial power, and the mother and guide of many youthful nations. Accustomed to look at large expenditure for purposes purely military and political, the slight cost of the British colonies to the parent State seems to them amazing. Turning to the colonies of France, for example, they find that the whole machinery of their domestic government is subject to home direction and, therefore, involved in great difficulties and expenses: while the British colonies provide for their own domestic government on a scale of munificence which astounds those accustomed to a continental civil list. These visitors are not less struck with the fact that these British colonial expenses are augmented and constantly expanded by the chosen representatives of the colonial people. Even colonies face to face, like those of the Mauritius and Reunion, are compared in all these particulars, and accompanied with such expressions of preference for the British system of colonisation, as might well flatter the Home authorities, as well as gratify the colonies themselves.

Among those colonies which claim peculiar attention, of course New South Wales is not the least eminent. Whatever may have been the effect of that living representation, to which we have devoted £5000, and of the chivalrous defence of all that pertains to this community by specimen patriots, we have not the slightest doubt that the most powerful advocacy we have yet found is now lecturing from day to day in the cases of the Great Exhibition in London. It will be seen that seventy-three medals and fifty honourable mentions have been obtained by the contributors of this country, and some of the judgments are highly eulogistic. We have yet, of course, to ascertain the comparative merits of our exhibitions in relation to the productions of the rest of the world. The space occupied by our colony in the Exhibition is indeed not very great—we understand about 1250 square feet, exclusive of the wall and thoroughfares; but the effect of the display is not to be measured by the surface which it covers. It will at once present to the eye all the great material elements of national wealth:—Gold, silver, copper, iron, coal, stone of every variety, wood suitable for every purpose, corn and wine that may rival the wheat of Odessa and the choicest vintage of the Rhine; wool which leaves behind the flocks of Spain, and cotton which is pronounced to be the first in the world. These specimens are accompanied by signs of an incipient manufacturing power, which shew that skilled labour exists in the colonies not inferior to the art of Europe. All these, conjoined with a climatic adaptation to the human constitution, as well as to the naturalization of all useful forms of animal life, surely combine a constellation of attractions which could hardly be augmented by the most persuasive eloquence, or obscured by the most elaborate detraction.

If we go, indeed, to our moral statistics, there is much that might shock a stranger. We do not think that the most patriotic lie will finally benefit the colony. It is necessary that we should see ourselves as the world will measure us where they have not abandoned the standard of public or private morality. To ignore or to despise these considerations is to rank with a class of beings who, however vociferous or lackadaisical—however sentimental or corrupt—will not either reform a people, or be received as witnesses of their virtue. We have a fine and noble country, we have large numbers of industrious people, bu we have among us shoals of villains, and many evils of threatening import; and it is too late to discover their power when they reach their last stages of development. The true patriot is the man who gives by his own example and social influence whatever weight he can afford to the cause of popular order and decorum, and the greatest enemy of the country is not he who exhibits in his own person political and social baseness, but the man who for a mean and temporary purpose will deny, vindicate, or extenuate that baseness.

The failure of the Provident Institute at Melbourne is one of the most cruel and lamentable occurrences that we have had to record for a long time as forming part of our colonial history. It is impossible to withhold pity and sympathy, even when misery falls upon those who have deserved it by their folly. It is still more impossible to withhold it when the misery falls on those who not only have not deserved it, but who have deserved the very opposite. The failure of the Provident Institute brings loss, discouragement, and poverty to the frugal, self-denying members of the working classes who had placed their money in its keeping. It has often been our duty to comment on the too frequent thriftlessness of the working classes—to point out how much of the misery in Australia is to be ascribed to this cause, and to urge upon those who are in receipt of good wages the importance of laying up something for a rainy day. It will still be our duty frequently to repeat the same homily. Yet we cannot but feel such an occurrence as that which in Melbourne has prostrated the hopes of many homes, does more to dissipate frugal resolves than scores of lectures on the other side could effect in favour of prudence. "What is the use of saving," it will be said, "if we are to be cheated out of the results of it? We had better have spent the money while we could, and have had our penn'orth for our penny." The demoralising effect of the failure of a provident society is a thing that cannot be calculated by the cleverest actuary, but that it is very great will not be denied by any who have used their influence to promote habits of saving amongst their neighbours. It is always uphill work to encourage frugality, but the practice may be undermined at a blow.

It is difficult to imagine the widespread disappointment, vexation, and discouragemen which such a social calamity as the failure of a large provident institute necessarily involves. The imagination tries in vain to penetrate into the interior of the well-ordered homes, where economy and thrift regulated domestic affairs—where there was a cheerful consciousness of being above want, and of having a little store to meet any emergencies that might arise. We try to think of little plans and schemes that had been soberly or sanguinely discussed by the fireside as to the ultimate appropriation of the accumulating family hoard—the setting up in a shop, or perhaps the purchase of a farm, with all the golden hopes that cluster round the vision of a family freehold. And we find it difficult to appreciate the dismay, the desolation, and the anger of father and mother, brothers and sisters, when the carefully collected savings, the surplus results of months and perhaps years of honest labour, are found to have vanished. We can hardly wonder if many are heard to declare that they will never try to save again. The amounts laid up as savings by members of the working classes are small in themselves, even when large as compared with the amount which they can spare each week to increase the hoard. The deposits at the Provident Institute amounted to £276,000. If two-thirds, or even if only a half, of this amount has been dissipated, the distress will obviously have been very widely spread.

We know nothing at present of the immediate causes of the failure. The directors may, as intimated, have been speculating with the money, or there may have been peculation. But without knowing of the facts which an investigation of the books will disclose, we may safely say that the management must have been criminally defective. Life insurance societies, and provident institutes, when established on a proper basis, have in them nothing of a speculative or hazardous character. The element of uncertainty is eliminated, and the calculations are as reliable as it is possible for anything to be. Nor is there any difficulty in finding secure investments for the money. High interest, of course, is not to be looked for where perfect security is required, but a moderate and sufficient interest is always obtainable. The Government securities yield an interest of from five to six per cent., banking institutions of undoubted solvency and stability will also give as much, while first-class mortgages may be obtained giving more.

The multiplication of joint-stock associations of all kinds, is the characteristic commercial feature of the age. Companies have intruded largely upon the domain of what was once individual enterprise; nor is it possible to prescribe the limit beyond which it cannot pass. The utility and convenience of associated enterprise, it is impossible to over-rate, but there are also drawbacks to it, and one of these is the limited control which shareholders are able to exercise over the management of their affairs. All executive government requires, to a certain extent, to be carried on with secrecy and unhampered by external interference. Yet, on the other hand, publicity is the only effective check upon malversation. The gigantic corporations which have grown up in the mother country, the failures of great banks, and the diminished dividends from great railways, have of late years caused a great deal of discussion amongst those too-confiding depositors who have found their domestic finances sadly deranged by the mismanagement or roguery of directors whose malpractices they had no means of discovering till the damage was done. The Government made an effort to establish the principle of a national audit, but the influence of private companies was too strong, and the idea has been placed in abeyance, though destined perhaps to be revived again when some great crash awakens public attention more vividly to the subject.

After all, however, the power of laws to prevent mischief is limited. The most stringent laws may be evaded; the most keen-eyed auditors may be deceived. The real security against roguery in public men lies in the standard of public morality. All reforms bring us round at last to this one conclusion that there is nothing that can do society good except being good. Where public and private morality is rotten, no laws, no precautions, can avail. Affairs can never be well managed, either politically or commercially, if there is an absence of honourable men, or if, from any cause, honourable men that may exist are not preferred to important posts. The best security that shareholders can have at any time lies in the personal character of the men that they choose as directors. Secondary considerations often regulate the choice of these matters, but it is a grave blunder ever to appoint to the disposal of associated property men whose reputation for honesty is in any way doubtful, or who are deficient in the firmness necessary to oppose any deviation from the strictest integrity in the management of affairs.

THE VICTORIAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The following rules, promulgated by the Rifle Association of the sister colony of Victoria, may be interesting at the present time. It will be seen that in matches where any rifle will be allowed, the Rifles have been "handicapped," and the "bullseyes" will count at all distances:—

Targets at 200 yards regulation: at 500 and 600, regulation, with 2 feet bullseye and 4 feet centre; at 700, 800, and 900, regulation, with three feet bullseye and 6 feet centre.

Scoring.—Bullseyes 4, centres 3, outers 2.

Ties will be decided—1st, by the scoring in the earlier part of the match, if any; 2nd, if none, or if the scoring be equal by one shot apiece till decided.

Rifles.—No rifles will be allowed exceeding 10lb. in weight, nor will the use of slings, telescopic sights, or artificial rests be permitted in any match. Subject to these general conditions, there will be admitted to Matches 1, 2, 8, any rifle carrying the Enfield ammunition, with a pull of trigger not less than 6lbs. and without sun shade; to Matches 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, any rifle carrying Whitworth ammunition, and with a pull of trigger not less than 2lb.

Allowance for Small-bore Rifles.—Rifles of bore too small for the Enfield bullet must allow to rifles which carry the Enfield ammunition—at 200 yards, 1 point; 500, 600, and 700 yards, 2 points; 800 yards, 3 points; 900 yards, 4 points.

Field Glasses.—Competitors will not be allowed to use field glasses for the purpose of ascertaining the position of their hits.

Marking.—The council will use every effort to procure efficient markers, and no appeal from the marking will be allowed.

Testing Triggers.—The triggers of competitors' rifles may at any time be tested at the discretion of the officer in charge of the ranges.

Special Conditions of Matches.—The 240 competitors for Match 1 will be allotted to the various Volunteer corps, in numbers proportioned to the total of 1st and 2nd class shots returned by them in Musketry Instruction, 1862.

In Match 3 one point will be allowed to all other competitors by those competitors who represent their corps in Match 1, and by all prize-winners at the meetings of the V. R. A. in 1860 and 1861.

Competitors may enter for 5, 6, and 7, at entry of 25s.

Should the number of competitors in these matches be large enough, the Council will increase the number of competitors in Match 8.

Entries for Matches 1, 2, 3, must be made through officers commanding; for other matches, with the Secretary, at the Volunteer Office, commencing from Monday, 13th October, and closing on Saturday, 18th October. Entries may be made for Matches 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, during the following week with the Secretary, at the Volunteer Office, on payment of double the original entry. There will be pool targets at 200, 500, and 600 yards during the meeting.

Prizes.—Any of the money prizes of the Association, or a part of them, may be taken in plate, at the option of the winner. The council will substitute for any of their money prizes, prizes of equal value offered by private individuals.

In Volunteer matches, Hythe position; in All Comers matches, at 200 yards, standing; other distances, sitting or kneeling.

Annual Membership.—One guinea, entitling to free admission to the ground, admission to the members' match, and to the distribution of prizes.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION, THIS DAY.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, invoices of Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, &c.

MESSRS. L. E. THRELKELD AND CO.—At Moore's Wharf, at half-past 10 o'clock, Damaged Mauritius Sugar.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE.—At his Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Damaged Scotch Twill Shirts; at 11 o'clock, General Drapery, Trimmings, Hair Nets, Orientals, Buttons, Summer Cloths, &c.

MESSRS. ROSSITER AND LAZARUS.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, the whole of the Salvage Stock of Messrs. Cohen, Brothers; Hats, Serge Shirts, &c.

MR. C. CARR.—At the Golden Era Stores, Blue's Point, North Shore, at 11 o'clock, Stock-in-Trade of a Retail Draper.

MESSRS. LYONS, STOKES, AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, General Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, Cigars, &c.

MESSRS. FOTHERINGHAM AND MULLEN.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Groceries, Oil Stores, Provisions, Stout, Woolpacks, &c.

MR. THOMAS DAWSON.—At the Homebush Sale Yards, at a quarter to 11 o'clock, Fat Sheep.

MESSRS. CHATTO AND HUGHES.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Pictures, Ornaments, Wearing Apparel, and Sundries.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Various Horses, Phaetons, Harness, &c.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At his Horse Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Harness, &c.

MESSRS. ALEXANDER MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Clothing, Cutlery, Watches, Opera Glasses, &c.

POSITIVELY Unreserved Sale of General Drapery, Millinery, Ribbons, Belts, Skirts, Sheetings, &c.; also damaged Scotch Twill Shirts, this day.—Mr. Charles Teakle requests us to remind the trade of his extensive sale, this day, at his Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock prompt. See advertisements.—ADV.

MESSRS. L. E. Threlkeld and Co. will sell the damaged portion of the cargo of Mauritius sugar ex Esther, this morning, at half-past 10, on Moore's Wharf.—ADV.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

WEST MAITLAND.

Tuesday, 7 p.m.

THE Morpeth nomination took place to-day. There were two candidates—Mr. E. C. Close, jun., and Mr. David Buchanan. About 400 persons were present. The show of hands being in favour of Mr. Close, a poll was demanded, and the nomination was quietly conducted.

Weather fine, all appearance of rain gone.

BRAIDWOOD.

Tuesday, 4 p.m.

The escort to-day takes 1124 ounces 18 dwts. 5 grs.

BRISBANE.

Tuesday, 5 p.m.

The Whirlwind has arrived from London, with 300 immigrants, and a general cargo.

The suspected mutineers of the ship Briton's Queen have been remanded for evidence from New South Wales.

Weather fine, but very dry. Appearance of rain all gone.

MELBOURNE.

Tuesday, 9 p.m.

A meeting of the Provident Institute was held today. The statement laid before the depositors gives hope of the loss being less than was originally believed. Little faith is placed upon this statement outside the Institute. Mr. Langlands, junior, and another are appointed to examine the securities, and bring up a report at a meeting to be held this day week. The directors are evidently prepared to make things pleasant again.

The Great Britain has cleared with 70,000 ounces of gold.

Tobacco was sold by auction to-day at the following rates:—Twist, black diamond, and Emu brand, at 5s.; St. George's, 5s. 5d.; Kerr's, 4s. 9d.; Great Seal of England, 4s. 9d. to 4s. 9½d.; half lbs. of various brands, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 9d. per lb. The flour and grain market inactive, but prices firm. Business, generally, dull.

The rush to Otago appears to be checked; vessels laid on are reducing their rates of passage.

The Landsborough testimonial subscriptions now amount to £350. It is expected that £600 will be raised before the end of the month.

TASMANIA.
VIA MELBOURNE.

September 11th.

A public meeting has been held in Hobart Town to rescind the pleuro-pneumonia proclamation.

Mr. Bowden, the miller, accidentally shot himself.

No further discovery is made yet in the Park Mount tragedy. Two parties in custody were examined at Longford on the 11th, but no new evidence offered.

The flour and grain markets firmer.

The coal mines on the River Don are progressing slowly but steadily.

In the Assembly the Appropriation Bill was opposed, but ultimately carried with difficulty.

ADELAIDE.

Monday, 6 p.m.

Mr. Torrens has received an address from the Tasmanian House of Assembly, unanimously passed, acknowledging his services with regard to the Real Property Act.

Meetings are being held in the Southern districts, praying the Government to cause the tramway to the Murray to pass through their district instead of the north.

A petition, signed by nearly 3000 persons, is to be presented to the House of Assembly to-morrow, praying that the German colonists may have the right of assisting immigration from Germany.

Tuesday, 7 p.m.

The Chief Secretary sent circulars to the members of the Assembly, inviting them to attend in their places to enable the Government to pass through all its stages a bill to give validity to the appointment of Government officers. The Constitution Act provided that the commissions to officials should be signed by his Excellency the Governor and the Chief Secretary. This has not been done, and the object of the bill is to make all past appointments and acts of officials valid. After a sharp discussion, the bill passed.

A Volunteer, named George Collins, on returning from duty, entered the house of a friend and, believing his rifle to be unloaded, presented it at a little girl and pulled the trigger. The rifle discharged and shot the child.

Mr. Gisbourne has written from England by the mail, stating that he is taking steps for establishing telegraphic communications at once between England, India, and Australia. The terminus he proposes to be either at Cambridge Gulf or Moreton Bay. He has sent a sample of improved submarine cable intended to be used.

Flour continues firm. Wire dressed, £13 10s. Wheat, 5s. 5d. to 5s. 6d.

DEPARTURE OF THE JOHN WILLIAMS.—To-day, the missionary ship John Williams leaves our port for the Islands. The friends of the London Missionary Society, desirous of accompanying her to sea, have engaged a steamer for that purpose, which is to start from the Circular Quay punctually at ten o'clock, and will remain alongside the ship till the valedictory service is over. After convoying the John Williams outside the Heads, the steamer takes a cruise round the different bays in the harbour, and will return to town at six p.m.

VOLUNTEER BRIGADE ORDER.—The following order having reference to those members who are inattentive to their duties as volunteers, has been issued by the Commanding Officer. "Volunteer Brigade Office, September 15, 1862. Any volunteer absenting himself from parades without leave, for three months, and not accounting for his absence to the satisfaction of the captain or officer commanding his company, the rifle and accoutrements will be withdrawn from his charge and not to be returned until the member has paid up all fines, attended sixteen drills, or previously dismissed by authority of the captain or officer commanding. By command. Signed, ROBERT LAVER, Captain and Brigade Adjutant."

ILLEGAL ARRESTS.—A man was yesterday brought before the Mayor, at the Central Police Court, having been apprehended in Sydney on a warrant, dated at Ballaarat, Victoria, on the 17th July last, signed by two of the Justices of that Bench, and countersigned by a Sydney magistrate, in which he was charged with having in the month of October last year deserted his wife and children. The clerk of the Court drew the attention of the Mayor to the illegality of the warrant, and his Worship consulted Mr. Cory, who confirmed Mr. Smithers's view. Sir John Jervis's Act provides that proceedings must be instituted within six months from the date of the alleged offence, whereas in this case nearly thrice that period has elapsed; secondly, the warrant does not allege where the desertion took place; and thirdly, the warrant in question, under the circumstances of the case, has no validity beyond the limits of the colony of Victoria. His Worship discharged the man from custody.

MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR.—A very useful and interesting map, showing, on a tolerably large scale, the immediate seat of the terrible conflict now raging in Virginia, has been lithographed and published by Mr. John Jones, as compiled by him from authentic sources. It is neatly drawn, and is coloured with some care, so as fully to manifest the boundary lines of the old dominion of Maryland, and of the comparatively small but highly important district of Columbia. The area included extends from Baltimore, Harper's Ferry, and Winchester on the north, to a line extending from Fort Monroe, at the entrance of Kampton Roads, along the estuary known as James' River on the south. The importance of the late reverses sustained by the arms of the Federalists, is, by this map rendered more than usually intelligible to those who are not very familiar with American topography. Taken in connection with the latest news from America, via Europe, a short study of Mr. Jones' outline map cannot fail to prove highly instructive to all who desire to master the successive events in this most lamentable war.

GOLD ON TENTERDEN.—Mr. Seely has shown us a small but rich specimen of auriferous quartz, obtained from a creek on Tenterden station, about forty miles N.N.W. of Armidale. The gold is about the size of a No. 3 shot slightly flattened; the quartz has tolerably sharp angles, but the gold, where exposed, is considerably water-worn. A careful search would probably result in the discovery of a payable quartz vein either in the vicinity or higher up the creek. Quartz mining is a very desirable field for industry, through the regularity of the yield in good claims, and the length of time, as a general rule, they stand working.—*Armidale Express.*

ORPHEONIST SOCIETY'S CONCERT TO-NIGHT.—This evening the first Quarterly Concert of the Orpheonist Society for this season will take place at the School of Arts in Pitt-street, when the new music hall of that institution will be inaugurated. The concert will commence at eight o'clock, and judging from the programme provided will be likely to be as acceptable to the public as the previous concerts of this society. The programme will consist of two parts—the first miscellaneous, and the second operatic. In the former, selections will be made from the works of Costa, Balfe, Wallace, Mendelssohn, Gluck, Rossini, Mozart, and Von Weber,—and in the second part will be presented the principal vocal portions of Auber's grand opera of Masaniello, or the Dumb Girl of Portici.

THE OPERA.—"Il Travotore" is decidedly the most popular Italian opera of the present day. Though inferior to some of Verdi's other compositions, its romantic and sorrowful story, the sweetness of the solos, and the clever and ingenious construction of the concerted music, wins alike the heart and ear of the audience; indeed the fine gipsy chorus in the second act "Il balen," and the ever popular "Miserere," are sufficient *morceaux* to secure for the opera the patronage of the musical world; but the fact is that "Trovatore" abounds in "catching" music, and thus pleases all classes of listeners. The opera was produced yesterday evening for the benefit of Madame Lucy Escott, the prima donna of the Lyster Company, whose claims on the public met with a really substantial acknowledgment, the house being literally packed with the *haut ton* of the community, who bestowed on the *beneficiaire* the most enthusiastic plaudits. The whole of the opera was, for the first time here, sang in Italian. The *rôle* of Leonora was sustained by Madame Escott with the utmost spirit and brilliancy, and Miss Georgia Hodson looked and acted the vengeful Azucena to the life. Mr. Henry Squires was the Manrico—the most unfortunate of lovers—and he sang that pearl of solos, "Ah che la morte," with exquisite taste. The Count di Luna was Mr. Henry Wharton, and this gentleman whose desire to please frequently forces him to excess in order to be emphatic, found himself here quite at his ease, and in his singing delighted the audience; he was of course *encored* in the "Il balen." The choruses went very smoothly, and the orchestra performed with its accustomed excellence. In addition, the "Waterman" was performed. Madame Escott sustaining the part of Wilhelmina; Mr. Squires Tom Tug; Mr. Lloyd, old Bundle; Mr. G. H. Rogers, the rustic Robin; and Mrs. Crosby, Mrs. Bundle. The farce was admirably performed, and the good old songs of Dibdin have a refreshing influence, and must have sent the audience home highly pleased with the evening's programme—*malgré* the crushing and squeezing. Trovatore will be repeated this evening.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.—We hear on good authority that a number of influential gentlemen, desirous of encouraging the production of opera, and also of cultivating a taste for music generally, have consulted Mr. W. S. Lyster on the practicability of ensuring support for the lyric drama in the same manner as that adopted in London and Paris—by erecting a building devoted exclusively to musical representation; and that gentleman having expressed his willingness to share in the responsibilities of the undertaking, it has been definitely determined to form a joint-stock company for the purpose, the promoters guaranteeing 15 per cent. to the shareholders,—and so warmly has the matter been taken up, that we are informed the required amount is already promised, and that the shares will be allotted immediately. It is intended the opera-house shall contain two tiers of boxes and a well-arranged pit. There are to be no hotels attached to the building, but spacious saloons for the convenience of the audience, in which coffee and light refreshments will be served; and the whole of the arrangements are to be on the same refined principle as that which characterises the grand opera of London and Paris. It is purposed also to make the opera house available for concerts and oratorios.

BUSHRANGING AND CLEVER CAPTURE.—On the morning of Friday, the 5th instant, Mr. Ryan, of the Travellers' Rest Hotel, Yalla-y-poora, was taking breakfast with his family and a lodger name Reid, when two men came in, one of whom stood near the door of the bar, while the other coolly walked forward and presented a revolver at Ryan, threatening to blow his brains out if he made any noise or resistance; his partner then came up, and tied the two men, receiving at the same time the pistol from the robber (who is called Regent) who had entered first, with the injunction to stand sentry while he searched the house. In ransacking the place he found £10 under Ryan's bed, which appears to have been the spot selected by him for the safe custody of his money. Not finding any more spoil, he turned his attention to the bar, in which place he discovered 10s. on one of the shelves; this, also, he was about to appropriate, when Ryan said, "That is all the money in the house." Regent replied, "Well, as you are not a bad fellow, and would always give a man a drink and something to eat if he wanted it, I'll only take 5s." He then took a saddle of Ryan's and put it on a horse belonging to Reid, which was standing at the door, thereupon Reid begged hard that his horse should not be taken from him, as he was only a poor man, and did not know where to find another. Regent replied, "It's not a very good one, and as it is not the kind I want, I'll leave it for you at M'Phersen's station." His companion asked him to search the women. This he refused to do; but seeing a coat of the landlord's hanging up, he took it down, and expressed his satisfaction at the "fit." The next articles that attracted his attention were the boots of Reid, which he made him take off, and proceeded to fasten on himself. These, together with a pistol he found in the bar, constituted the amount of spoil they took. The two men left, warning Ryan that if he gave information to the police they would pay him another visit. Mrs. Ryan as quickly as possible undid the fastenings, when her husband procured a horse, and gave information to the police at about five o'clock on Friday evening. Upon the receipt of the above intelligence, policemen were despatched in different directions, amongst whom constable Lawlor was sent in the direction of Wickliffe, where he arrived about ten o'clock on Saturday morning, after having scoured the bush and visited the different huts on his way. At one of the places where he stopped he learned that two men had arrived about eleven o'clock on the night before; that they were completely wet through in swimming the Hopkins; that they fed the two horses on which they had ridden, went to bed, and departed the next morning at daybreak. The man who had given Lawlor this information stated, further, that the men had left in the direction of the Grange, and for that place the trooper started, after feeding his horse at the camp on the township, accompanied by mounted constable Griffin, who is stationed there. When within about sixteen miles of Mount Sturgeon they met a man leading two horses, who informed them that he had been stuck up that morning, about eight o'clock, by two men answering the description they gave, and that they had taken £2 from him. The troopers started on afresh, and soon arrived at Mount Sturgeon, when they heard that two men, tallying with the description they gave, had passed through about half an hour previously, and entered the tent of a ticket-of-leave holder, close to the township. They immediately put up their horses at the camp, and hastened to the spot indicated. When within a few yards of the tent, they saw a man put his head out of the chimney, and instantly draw it back again. It was now evident to the constables the men were on the alert, and they were fully expectant of an exchange of shots; they however rushed in, and seized hold of and handcuffed them, happily without any injury. In the breast of Regent's coat a revolver was found, capped and loaded, and a home letter belonging to Mr. Ryan; and in the possession of the other man a pistol, also capped and loaded, was found. When the men were lodged in the station for the night the police made further search, and discovered two horses hobbled in the bush, about half a mile from the township, one of which appears to be Reid's horse. They also found two saddles, two bridles, and a swag containing two powder-flasks full of powder, a bullet-mould, &c. When the bushrangers were ordered to mount the horses they said they had never ridden a horse before, but after a time they seemed to get along pretty well. Yesterday morning the case came on for hearing, but was remanded for eight days, so that the witnesses might be present. The greatest credit is due to constable Lawlor for his promptness and courage in this affair.—*Ararat Advertiser*, September 9.

MORE BUSHRANGING.—The *Bathurst Free Press* reports that, on Friday afternoon, five Chinamen were traveling towards Bathurst, and within about nine miles of the township, two armed men met them on the O'Connell side of Macquarie Plains, between the residences of Mr. Williams and Mr. Balcome. The parties met about two o'clock in the day, and the Chinamen were ordered to stand, and they were then robbed. From the first Chinaman was taken two ounces of gold; from the second, £2 10s. 6d. in cash; from the third, £1; from the fourth, £2; and from the fifth, £1 14s. 6d, being the whole of the cash they had with them. The bushrangers, whose faces were blackened, then decamped in the direction of Tindall's Hollow.

LATEST ABOUT GARDINER.—The *Albury Banner* says:—It is reported by some parties who profess to have known Gardiner well, that this noted bushranger sailed some time ago for California, and that the party now personating him has done so with the view to facilitate his escape. The vessel in which the real "Simon Pure" took his departure, curiously enough, is called the "All Sereno."

BUSHRANGING.—A robbery has taken place at Quirindi, one of the victims being a storekeeper. The facts, so far as we have been able to glean, appear to be as follows:—On the 28th ultimo, a pedlar, named James Fuller, was travelling with his wife and a dray of goods, between Coonabarabran and Mr. Clark's station, on the Mokki Mokki, and had camped for the day, when two men came up to them, one mounted on a bay horse, the other a grey, armed with revolvers, and presenting the weapons at the hawker and his wife, took them into the bush some distance from the dray, and having secured them to a tree, returned to the dray, from which they took a double-barrelled gun, a revolver, a pair of moleskin trousers, and sundry other articles of wearing apparel. The robbers then left, and were seen subsequently by men in the employment of Mr. Clark, going in the direction of Casellis. The place where the robbery was effected being a long way from any police station, information was not received at Murrurundi till the 3rd instant—six days after the occurrence—when the hawker himself arrived at that place. Fuller states that he was afraid to give information sooner, as he did not know but that he would meet the robbers again on his way to the police station. One of the robbers, the one mounted on the bay horse, was about twenty years of age, no whiskers, good looking; wore a cabbage-tree hat, and was in his shirt sleeves. The other was about twenty-eight years of age, had whiskers round the chin, dark complexion, wore a cabbage-tree hat and a dirty pea jacket. They were both about the same height—five feet six or seven. They are known to the police.

A FAT SHEEP.—On Tuesday, a pet sheep, fed at Bank Cottage, was slaughtered; the carcase weighed 116 lbs., and the caul fat 19 lbs. The gross weight was thus 135 lbs.—*Armidale Express.*

SYDNEY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

THE usual fortnightly meeting of the City Council was held in the Town Hall, Wynyard-square, at three o'clock yesterday afternoon. Present—the Right Worshipful the Mayor, and Aldermen Watson, Chapman, Carsher, Steel, Macintosh, Sutton, Spence, Smithers, Raphael, and Duffin.

MINUTES.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

REPORTS.

The following reports were brought up and received:—From the Finance Committee, recommending the payment of sundry accounts, namely:—For city purposes, £922 16s. 9d.; for water purposes, £1605 2s. 7d.; total, £2527 19s. 4d. From the Improvement Committee, recommending the performance of the following works:—Laying kerbing and guttering in Murray-street, on the west side, from Union-street northwards; ditto in Stephen-street, between Forbes and Dowling-street; ditto in Marian-street, Pyrmont; and ditto on the west side of Crown-street, between Campbell and Gipps streets; also, from the same Committee, recommending the erection of fencing for protecting dangerous places in Gloucester-street, Harrington-street, and Burton-street. From the Lighting Committee, recommending the erection of a public lamp in Nichols-street, Surry Hills, and another between the N.E. corner of the gaol at Darlinghurst and the South Head Road.

PETITIONS.

Alderman SPENCE presented a petition from certain owners of property and residents in Macleay-street, praying the Council to drain that street. Received, and referred to the Sewerage Committee.

Alderman DUFFIN presented a petition from certain citizens resident in Margaret-street East, praying for the removal of the dray stand from that locality. Received and referred to the By-laws Committee.

QUESTION.

Alderman RAPHAEL asked the Mayor the amount of the law costs in the case of the Sydney Municipal Council v. Younger, of Pitt-street, for breach of the Alignment Act.

The MAYOR replied £99 5s. 6d.

FINANCE.

Alderman RAPHAEL moved, "That the report of the Finance Committee, received this day, recommending the payment of sundry accounts, be adopted."

The motion was seconded by Alderman SPENCE, put, and carried.

ERECTION OF LAMP.

Alderman DUFFIN moved, "That the report of the Lighting Committee, received on the 1st instant, recommending that the public lamp opposite Mr. Cleeve's, Charlotte-place, be re-lighted, be adopted."

The motion was seconded by Alderman SMITHERS, put, nd carried.

ERECTION OF A WALL.

Alderman DUFFIN moved, "That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 9th June last, recommending that the wall on the west side of the Scots' Church, Church-hill, be taken down and re-erected on the proclaimed alignment of York-street, by contract, be adopted."

Alderman SMITHERS having seconded the motion, it was put and carried.

DRINKING FOUNTAIN IN THE DOMAIN.

Alderman CHAPMAN moved, "That the report of the Water Committee, received on the 1st instant, recommending that a stone drinking fountain be placed at the entrance to the Domain, from College-street, at a cost not exceeding £25, be adopted."

The motion was seconded by Alderman Macintosh, put and passed.

LAYING OF HYDRANTS.

Alderman MACINTOSH moved, "That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 1st instant, recommending on petition, that for the purpose of watering Pitt-street, between Hunter and Bathurst streets, thirty-five hydrants, with the necessary piping, &c., be laid, at a cost not exceeding £260, be adopted."

The motion was seconded by Alderman RAPHAEL.

Alderman CHAPMAN remarked that Alderman Raphael had seconded the motion because part of the hydrants would be erected in the ward which he represented, viz., Bourke Ward, but he (Alderman Chapman) wished to express his concurrence in the resolution, and thought the watering the streets by hydrants would be highly serviceable, and would be appreciated by the residents in the street.

The motion was then put and carried.

ERECTION OF LAMPS.

Alderman STEEL moved, "That the report of the Lighting Committee, received on the 1st instant, recommending that a public lamp be placed at the North-west corner of Crown and Cleveland streets, be adopted."

The motion was seconded by Alderman SMITHERS, put, and adopted.

Alderman SPENCE moved, "That the reports of the Lighting Committee, received on the 1st instant, recommending the erection of public lamps in the undermentioned localities, viz., Bourke-street South, three lamps; at the corner of Bloomfield and Little Bourke streets, one lamp; in Upper William street South, one additional lamp, be adopted."

Alderman SUTTON having seconded the motion, it was put and carried.

LAYING A WATER MAIN.

Alderman SUTTON moved, "That the report of the Water Committee, received on the 1st instant, recommending that a three-inch water main be laid in Macleay-lane, at a cost not exceeding £25, be adopted."

The motion was seconded by Alderman SPENCE, put, and carried.

FENCING AT WAY'S-TERRACE.

Alderman MACINTOSH moved, "That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 1st instant, recommending that fencing be erected at Way's-terrace, Point-street, and Church-street, at a cost not exceeding £39, be adopted."

The motion was seconded by Alderman CHAPMAN, put, and carried.

MOTION WITHDRAWN.

The motion standing in the name of Alderman WATSON, in reference to one of the clauses of the new Corporation Bill, was withdrawn.

TENDERS.

Alderman CHAPMAN moved, "That this Council do now resolve itself into committee, for the purpose of determining on tenders for filling in and turfing, at the Botany Water Works; for the construction of a jetty at the Pennant Hills Wharf; and for forming and ballasting Elizabeth-street South."

The motion was seconded by Alderman MACINTOSH, put, and carried.

The tender of Joseph Pye for the first work, for the sum of £412, was accepted; the tender of Joseph Sorrie, for the sum of £508 for the second work, was accepted; the tender of James Briears, for the sum of £196, was accepted for the third work.

The Council resumed, adopted the report of the committee, and rose at a quarter-past four o'clock.

ON Monday evening a lecture on the "Manners and Customs of the Primitive Christians" was delivered in St. Stephen's School-room, Newtown, by the Rev. A. H. Stephen, to a very attentive, and apparently interested audience. The reverend lecturer, after discoursing in a very pleasing manner on the customs in the earlier days, then proceeded by the aid of a number of diagrams to describe the catacombs, and the various uses to which they had been applied, and also related several thrilling incidents connected therewith. At the conclusion a vote of thanks was given to the lecturer, and the meeting separated.

MIRACULOUS PRESERVATION.—A child, two years old, that was lost in the bush last Saturday, was found by Mr. Cox on the Monday evening following. The little boy, though but two years old, was five or six miles distant from his parents' residence. Mr. Cox found him fast asleep at the foot of a tree. On the first night of his exposure there was lightning, thunder, and copious showers of rain, and he had been wandering without food somewhere about fifty hours.—*Singleton Times.*

RAVAGES OF THE CATERPILLAR.—We understand that the wheat crop on many of the Bolwarra farms is suffering greatly from the attacks of the caterpillars, which are found, this season, in immense numbers, wholly destroying the young vegetation where they abound. No similar accounts have reached us from other localities; and higher up the river, in the neighbourhood of Lochinvar, the wheat is in a promising condition—the dry weather being considered. Whether the dry season has any influence on the appearance of caterpillars among the wheat we do not know, but old residents will remember that in former years at long intervals apart, the wheat has been similarly devoured.—*Maitland Mercury.*

NEW ENGLAND.—There has been a very favourable change of weather at Armidale. On Tuesday there was a gentle fall of rain, which has been of much benefit to the grass and crops. Yesterday, at sunset, a light rain again set in, with the appearance of continuing through the night. The grass is springing fast, and the wheat crop looks well.—Saturday's *Armidale Express.*

RAT'S CASTLE DIGGINGS.—The *Western Post* of Saturday says:—We were yesterday shown a fine sample of gold obtained at Rat's Castle. It appears that since the finding of the forty-five ounce nugget some fifty diggers have been at work there, who have unearthed a number of nuggets varying from three to twelve ounces each. The place now being worked is towards the mountain at the head of the gully opened some time since. The sinking is not more than four feet, and the gold is coarse.

THE BRUTAL TRIPLE MURDER AT LONGFORD.—The *Launceston Examiner* of the 6th instant, publishes pretty full extracts from the evidence taken at the coroner's inquest on the bodies of James Fullerton, Isabella Webster, or Brown, and the man Sullivan, who were so brutally murdered at Parkmount Farm, near Longford, on or about the 25th ultimo. It throws but little light on this mysterious affair, some of the most important testimony being withheld, least its publication might defeat the ends of justice. The police have been most indefatigable in their endeavours to trace out the perpetrators, and, says the *Examiner*, from all we can hear, there are strong grounds for believing that they have secured the guilty parties, or some of them. It is stated that when the gaoler was locking them up after the inquest one of the men said—"One, if not both of us will swing for this." A reward of £300 is now offered for such information as shall lead to the apprehension of the culprits.

THE WEATHER.—Although the dry weather so long prevailing in the immediate neighbourhood of Maitland has been unbroken except by light showers, which have left scarce a trace of their passage, a more copious rainfall has taken place during the week in other localities of the district, as, for instance, between Singleton and Muswellbrook, whilst further up the country, it would appear, there have been signs of the drought breaking up. On the Big River rain has fallen very opportunely.—Yesterday's *Mercury.*

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Tuesday evening.

THE amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	554	7	6
Gin	313	3	10
Liqueurs, cordials, or strong waters	3	15	9
Whisky	81	11	9
Rum	581	0	0
Perfumed spirits	5	12	3
Wine	192	17	6
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	1	17	6
" (in bottle)	6	6	8
Tobacco and snuff	288	15	0
Cigars	180	17	7
Tea	679	19	0
Coffee and chicory	18	13	4
Sugar, unrefined	880	0	0
Molasses	7	6	6
Pilotage	29	6	10
Dues	6	0	0
Total	£3868	9	6

A very large transaction has taken place in cigars, over 400 cases having been bought up on speculation by a mercantile firm, at about 60s.

The Walter Hood arrived to-day, from London, with a cargo of general merchandise.

The liabilities of Mr. W. Foster, confectioner, are estimated by him at about £7000, and not £11,500, as stated in Tuesday's paper.

On examining the commercial news just received from England we find that the rate of discount charged by the Bank of England during the week, ended 26th July, 1862, was 2 per cent. This is an unusually low rate, but is exactly the same as it was during the corresponding week of 1852, just ten years ago. For the same week of the year 1859, the rate of discount was 2½ per cent., in 1860 4 per cent., and in 1861 6 per cent. Although the rate of discount is the same as the years 1852 and 1862, there is a marked difference in the returns of the Bank of England, as will be observed from the following account. The circulation, including bank post bills, was £1,700,000 less in 1862 than in 1852; but the public deposits show an increase of £2,500,000, and other deposits £1,750,000. In 1861 the circulation was £2,200,000 less than in 1862, and about the same as in 1859 and 1860. The public and other deposits of 1862 show an increase of £6,000,000 as compared with 1861, when the rate of discount was 6 per cent. Government and other securities held by the Bank of England show in 1862 an increase of £6,000,000 over 1852, and about £2,000,000 over 1861. The coin and bullion in the Bank of England in 1862 was four millions less than in 1852, and yet the discount was the same. It is, however, £6,300,000 more than was held in 1861, and £2,100,000 more than in 1860.

The fluctuations in the price of Consols, during the last ten years for the week ended the 26th of July, ranged from 90 to 100⅝. In 1852, Consols were quoted 100⅝, and in 1862 93¾, which is 6⅞ per cent. lower, although the discount was the same. In 1860 with money at 4 per cent., Consols were only ⅞ per cent. lower than in 1862; the effect of the American war appears, therefore, to have checked the advance in the funds. Consols in 1859, with the rate of discount at 2½ per cent., were quoted at 95, which is 1¼ per cent. higher than in 1862, but the bullion held by the Bank was £600,000 less than in 1862.

With regard to the price of wheat the prices have ranged from 40s. 7d. to 56s. 11d. The lowest prices being in 1852, and the highest in 1862.

From the *Economist* of the 26th of July, we take the following report of the state of trade in the manufacturing districts:—

Although the Liverpool cotton market has ruled much less active, the value of goods in the manufacturing markets held this week has been well supported. The business doing, however, has been much restricted. There has been a moderate inquiry for iron, at previous quotations, and coals have commanded full prices.

Manchester, July 24.—Since last week the market has subsided into dulness, and the few sales effected have consisted chiefly of re-sales by speculators at lower terms than producers have been willing to accept. Yarns for manufacturing are no longer worth the rates lately attainable, as mill after mill ceases to consume. This increasing difficulty in disposing of yarns causes great irregularity in quotations, some spinners being obliged to sell, others resolved to hold. In cloths, the rise seems to have stopped all inducement or inclination to operate for the present, and as speculators would readily sell in this market if they could in preference to sending abroad, *bona fide* exporters have no resource but to be cautious. There has been, indeed, a little inquiry to-day, mainly to test prices, owing to receipt of Bombay letters yesterday, seeing that these by no means report the extensive clearances of cotton which had been previously expected, and being themselves favourable to piece goods. Still, prices for all our staples rule against the seller, though how much it is quite impossible to fix with any pretension to accuracy.

Bradford.—Both Down wools and half-breds are more easy to sell, and at the same time most unmistakeably stiffer in price, while, on the other hand, all deep-grown sorts meet a slow inquiry, and, if anything, a drooping tendency in price. There is a fair consumption going on in yarns, both for home and export, at steady prices. Pieces—Some speculative purchasers from stock have been made for the French market. Manufacturers continue to be very well employed.

Leeds.—There was a rather limited attendance of buyers from a distance in the cloth halls, and generally operations were on a small scale, so that the bulk of cloth sold was rather below than above an average. The manufacturers in the adjoining districts continue to be well employed.

Rochdale.—There is a little more doing in heavy and low goods, and there is a fair demand for linseys: but the fancy trade is not so brisk as it was, and the Yorkshire goods trade is again dull. Prices are well maintained by the manufacturers. Wools, too, keep up; and, indeed, the high prices asked by staplers kept transactions to what wool is wanted for almost immediate use.

Dundee.—This market is decidedly higher, and a moderate business has been done at the advanced rates. The fine qualities of tows are also dearer, and little now remains in first hands. Linens of all descriptions continue in good request, and maintain their full previous value.

Leicester.—There is a tolerable business doing in the hosiery trade in most classes of goods, and the labour market is more active than for some time past. In the country districts business is becoming more buoyant. Yarns are extremely firm.

Nottingham.—Business has been brisk in some branches, and as respects articles suitable for trimmings is likely to continue so at present. In cotton lace goods there is barely as much doing, the high price of yarns interfering much with business. Several of the foreign houses are well engaged, and the home trade in silk goods is fully equal to an average.

Belfast.—Linens—Prices, while remaining unchanged, exhibit a tendency to advance. In power-looms an active demand exists and manufacturers refuse to come under contracts unless the advance they require be conceded. Yarns—The animated demand for yarns continues. The unprecedented prices of cotton yarns have turned the attention of manufacturers of various descriptions of cotton goods to the advantage of substituting linen yarns in the production of some fabrics, and, in consequence, both line and tow yarns have been in urgent request, at considerably advanced prices.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR JULY.

(From the Illustrated London News.)

THE new Anglo-French treaty has produced at least one congratulatory result, the satisfaction of the desire of many French ladies to possess a dress of English alpaca. How often have we heard such a wish expressed in vain by some fair Parisienne when the importation was totally prohibited, and the silky-looking material was seen only rarely in Paris on the backs of some of our countrywomen! At present *tout cela est changé*, and English light-coloured alpacas of good quality are eagerly sought after, especially for morning at homes, when they are worn without flounces, and ornamented merely with fantastical ribbon trimmings. The black sorts of the finest description, with flounced skirts, are highly patronised for the promenade, and meet with *un grand succes* on account of their neatness and elegance; indeed, these famous English stuffs, and the equally famous foulards des Indes enjoy an equal amount of popularity.

Hitherto no great effort has been made for the introduction of novelties for the summer of 1862. It was expected that our Great International Exhibition would give rise to an abundance of new creations, and encourage the manufacturers to exertion; but from all we hear, the immense stocks on hand have proved a check, not to inventions, but to their hasty execution. The year is still young, however, and ladies may not have long to complain that they have "nothing to wear."

We have to record something like a tendency to greater simplicity in the ornamentation of ladies' dresses: flounces for light fancy dresses are much less abundant, and, when worn, limited to two or three. Ribbon trimmings, fluted, frilled, and vandyked, are extremely fashionable, and very pretty wear for this season of outdoor recreation. The skirts of the dresses are still worn long, are very wide, and are sometimes made to train a little behind.

Round hats of various forms are all the vogue for country excursions, the racecourse, and the watering-places; the sailor's hat, trimmed with feathers, is the most in favour: the colour of the feathers should, of course, harmonise with that of the hat. Chapeaux de ville continue to be ornamented with a profusion of fruits or field-flowers; and the more juvenile portion of the Parisian community also participate in the advantage of a similar floral decoration on the front of their charming little Tuscan hats with somewhat narrow borders.

Dress for the Seaside.—Robe of plain drab foulard, braided at the lower part of the skirt; the *saute-en-barque* (the name given to this kind of pardessus) is of the same material, and braided to match. Red or green morocco boots, with high heels. Gauntlet gloves. Brown straw chapeau marinière, ornamented with two black feathers placed over the border in contrary directions, and united by a black velvet bow.

Walking Dress.—This dress is in dark violet summer silk, the skirt being vandyked at the bottom and terminating with a small fluted flounce. Round-waisted body, with plain band, the bows and enus trimmed with a narrow guipure. The inner side of the sleeve is composed of white taffety, edged with black lace falling over a muslin bouillon; the other portion of the cuff is trimmed with guipure. Crape bonnet, ornamented with a bouquet of green grass and a white aigrette.

Evening Dress.—Slate-coloured foulard robe, provided at the bottom of the skirt with three narrow fluted flounces surmounted by an edging of black silk. Corsage a pelerine, the height of which may be allowed to vary; it is trimmed, like the sleeves, with a narrow line of black silk and a very small fluting. Plain streamers behind. Belgian straw bonnet, rushed at the edge with black lace, and ornamented on the left-hand side with a bouquet of roses and black velvets; barolet of black lace. Parisian collar, occasionally replaced by the upright collar, whilom the exclusive appanage of the stronger sex.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1481598

SALES BY AUCTION.

Two Days' Final Clearing Out.
Unreserved Sale Drapery, Clothing, &c.
By order of Messrs. Brierley, Dean, and Co.
Two Days' Positive Unreserved Sale.

THURSDAY, 18th September.
FRIDAY, 19th ditto.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock sharp each day, half an hour for lunch, and to continue till 5 p.m.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, Outfitters, Dealers, and the Trade.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Brierley, Dean, and Co. to sell by auction, on their premises, on
THURSDAY, 18th September,
FRIDAY, 19th ditto,
The balance of their stock of general goods, drapery, slops, &c., in consequence of their dissolution of partnership.
Their instructions are to close every line as it comes to hand.
Terms at sale.
The goods will be on view the morning of sale, as no detailed list will be published.

Two stone-built Houses in Cumberland-street, near to Church-hill, St. Philip's Church and Schoolhouse, being No. 205 on the west side of the street, and one at the rear on the same block, well known as the property of Mr. Thomas Dunn.

T. W. BOWDEN is favoured with instructions from the proprietor to sell by auction, at the Land Rooms, 423, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 18th September, at 11 o'clock,
All that portion of land situated as above mentioned, containing 16 perches, bounded on the east by Cumberland-street, commencing at the north-east angle of lot No. 3, section 65, being a line bearing north six degrees thirty minutes, east sixty-five links; on the north by a line bearing west two degrees thirty minutes, north forty-five links, then by a line west six degrees thirty minutes, north eighty-seven links; on the west by a line bearing south six degrees, west seventy-four links; and on the south by a line bearing east five degrees, north fifty and a quarter links, then by a line bearing south eight degrees thirty minutes, east forty-six links, then by a line bearing east twenty-five degrees, north twenty-seven links, then by a line bearing east thirty-five degrees, north twenty-three links, and then by a line bearing east twenty degrees, north thirty-two links to the point of commencement.

☞ The houses on this allotment are erected of stone, one fronting the street, the other at the rear, leaving sufficient land for the erection of another house fronting the street on the south side of the allotment.
Plan on view at the Mart. Title good.

The ROSEDALE ESTATE, at LANE COVE, originally the property of the late D. D. Matthews, but subsequently divided and sold in small farms, to various persons, some of whom have highly improved them, by planting Orchards, thus turning them to very profitable account. The justly celebrated Orangery of Richard Hill, Esq., being the first on the list; Mr. Terry's and others, of smaller extent and more recent date, prove also the admirable adaptation of the climate and soil for the culture of fruit trees of all kinds, more particularly of the Orange Tree.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by the proprietor of lots 8 and 9 of the Rosedale Estate, containing 52 acres of very choice land, to sell the same by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of September, at 11 o'clock,
Lot 8 contains 26 acres, and is bounded on the west by the road to Pitt Water, on the north by lot 7, south by lot 9, and on the east by a Government road, dividing it from Nacking's 60-acre farm.
Lot 9 contains 26 acres, and is parallel with lot 8 on the southern side, having frontages to the Pitt Water Road on the west, and the Government road on the eastern side. It is bounded on the south by Mr. Smart's property, a private road, and lot 10 of the subdivision.
Two creeks take their rise in lot 8 and pass through lot 9. Both farms contain much fine timber, the value of which far exceeds the value of the land, and if sold would pay all expense of clearing, and leave a handsome profit.
N.B.—The boundary lines were all marked out when the land was sold by the executor of the estate. A plan can be seen at the Auction Rooms, where any further information can be obtained.
Persons who may contemplate purchasing are requested to go on to the land, and thus form their own opinion of the capabilities of the soil and value of the timber.
Enquire of any of the proprietors of the adjoining farms for Mr. ARTHUR'S land.
Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
THIS DAY, Wednesday, 17th September.

To General Dealers, and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES will sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Pictures
Ornaments
Wearing apparel, and
Sundries, to close accounts.
Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
On an early day.

Fancy Baskets
Cutlery.

☞ Preliminary Notice.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on an early day,
An invoice of cutlery and fancy baskets, now landing.
☞ Full particulars in a future issue.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
THURSDAY, 18th September.

Whitbread's Porter
Wood's ditto.
Just landed ex Antipodes.
To Publicans and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, 18th instant, at 11 o'clock,
20 hogsheads Whitbread's porter
20 ditto Wood's ditto.
Just landed ex Antipodes.
Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
THURSDAY, 18th September.

Honeydew Tobacco.
Manila Cigars.
To Tobacconists and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, 18th instant, at 11 o'clock,
7 cases, each 10,000, manila-shaped cigars
2 ditto honeydew tobacco, 260 lbs., in bond.
Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
THURSDAY, 18th September.

To Merchants
To Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

Sublime Salad Oil
Pickles
Sperm Candles
Vinegar
Roman Cement
Bottled Fruits
I.N.E. Matches
Starch
Brown Paper.
Just Landed, ex Foam and Antipodes.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, 18th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
200 boxes sperm candles
40 cases Hill and Ledger's sublime salad oil, half-pints
40 ditto ditto ditto ditto, pints
25 ditto ditto ditto ditto, quarts
18 ditto ditto ditto assorted pickles, quarts
20 ditto ditto ditto ditto, pints
20 hogsheads Gamble's best vinegar
20 cases bottled fruits
75 boxes starch
20 cases blue
25 cases I.N.E. matches
15 bales brown paper, &c.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 19th September, 1862.

Framed Engravings and Prints, Plain and Coloured.
After eminent Masters, viz., Herring, Wilkie, Winterhalter, and others.

To Connoisseurs, Printsellers, Lovers of the Fine Arts, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock precisely,
10 packages of framed engravings and prints, plain and coloured, embracing a variety of first-class subjects by eminent artists.
Detailed particulars will be advertised.
Terms at sale.

North Wilts Cheese.

To Cheesemongers, Grocers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, September 17th, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Just landed ex Jason,
5 cases prime North Wilts cheese.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 17th September, 1862.
Extensive, Important, and Positively Unreserved Sale of Groceries
Oilmen's Stores, &c., &c.
To Wholesale and Retail Grocers
To Country Storekeepers
To Buyers for the Interior
To Shippers, and
The Trade generally.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 17th September, 1862, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Invoices of groceries, oilmen's stores, &c., all new goods, just landed, viz.
Hill and Ledger's and Whybrow's bottled fruits
Batty and Co.'s 1 lb. jar jams
Ditto and Hill and Ledger's pint pickles
Ditto and ditto half-pint and pint salad oils
Ditto quart vinegar
Ditto and Whybrow's pint and quart pickles
Colman's ½ lb. and 1 lb. mustards
Thin's pint and quart pickles
Ditto bottled fruits
Sardines ¼ and ½ lb. tins
Red herrings, in tins
New muscatel raisins, in quarters, halves, and whole boxes
Eleme raisins, currants
Lemon peel, almonds
Wax vestas, matches
Foreign candles
Price's belmont sperm candles, &c.
Terms at sale.

☞ Palm Sperm Candles.

To Grocers, Country Buyers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, September 17th, 1862, at quarter to 11 o'clock precisely,
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Foam, Innes, master, from London.
Damaged by sea water,
B in diamond over O
135 boxes palm sperm candles.
Terms, cash.

Extensive, Positive, and Unreserved Auction Sale of Earthenware
China, &c., &c.
Important
To Earthenware Dealers
To Buyers for the Interior
To Shippers, and
The Trade generally.
Just landed ex Foam.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, 18th September, 1862, at 11 o'clock precisely,
35 packages of the undermentioned goods, viz.:—
EARTHENWARE.
F. B. and mulberry bowls and saucers
Printed ditto ditto
Fancy toilet sets, turquoise cans
Wicker and tulip jugs, butters, and stands
Bakers' dishes, plates
Pudding bowls, C. C. chambers
Cover dishes, turquoise bowls
Printed plates, 6, 8, 10 inches; printed dishes, 9 to 16
Printed bakers, 7 to 12
Sets of dinner ware, green dessert ware
Assorted crates, &c., &c.
CHINA.
B. B. plates, white and gold edged, lined and sprigged
Sugars, creams, slops, ditto ditto
Tall milks, butters and stands, ditto ditto
Muffins, covered muffins, dishes, ditto ditto
White and gold tea sets, greek and paris pattern
Ditto breakfast bowls and saucers, egg cups, &c., &c.
Punctual attendance is particularly requested to the above important sale.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 19th September, 1862.

Most Important Auction Sale of
Crossley's Brussels Carpeting
Floorcloth (Black and White Marble).
To Upholsterers
To House Decorators
To Drapers
To Warehousemen, and
The Trade generally.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, 19th September, 1862, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The undermentioned goods, just landed in excellent condition, viz.:—
8 bales Crossley's Brussels carpeting
6 cases floorcloth (black and white marble).
No reserve.
Terms at sale.

Important Afternoon Sale.
Unreserved, to close accounts by this mail.
Groceries.

THURSDAY, at 2 o'clock.

10 Tons Dressed Java Rice
1 Ton Dates, amber
30 Half-chests Tea
25 Cases Mustard
2 Cases Sardines
10 Cases Pickles
15 Cases Salad Oil
20 Cases Potted Meats
30 Cases Muscatel Raisins
10 Casks Table Salt
Virginia Tobacco
Hams
Gelatine, pure
American Tubs and Brooms
Candles
Nuts.

RADFORD and GRANT will sell the above, at their Rooms, 108, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY next, at 2 o'clock.
Terms, liberal.

To close a consignment,
Previous to departure of the mail.

Riched Stamped Ribbon Trimmings
16 20, 24 30 Orientals
Chenille Hair Nets
Scarboro' and Princes Rolls
Ladies' Fancy Belts
Fancy Dress Buttons

THIS DAY, Wednesday, September 17th.

To Drapers
To Haberdashers
Fancy Dealers
Mantle Makers and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock precisely.
Without the least reserve,
8 cases of the above goods.
Just landed.
Terms at sale.

Important Sale of General Drapery, &c.
Just landed ex Neville.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, September 17.

To Drapers, Outfitters, Storekeepers, Milliners, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, Wednesday, September 17th, at 11 o'clock,
Without reserve,
About 60 packages drapery,
Comprising—
72-inch wigan sheeting
Scotch twills
9-4 gentian blankets
Cambric handkerchiefs
5-4 purple prints
20, 24, 30, oriental ribbons
Men's and boys' cloth caps
Printed muslins
Balzorines
Sewed muslin collars and sets
Gents' fancy striped ½-hose
Black lace mantles
Rough browns
Imitation Welsh flannels
Dressed hollands
Children's dresses
Stamped ribbon trimmings
Pongees
Printed corahs
Men's white shirts, W. and B.
Men's white ditto, ditto
Aleppo shirts
Blue serge shirts
Men's black cloth sacs
Men's doe trousers
Men's doe vests
Chenille hair nets
Silk headed ditto
Scarborough and princess rolls
Panama hats, &c.
Terms at sale.

Damaged Scotch Twill Shirts.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, September 17th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Ex Canaan, Wilson, master, from London.
On account of whom it may concern.
315—Part bale.
10 dozen Scotch twill shirts.
All more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

Black Superfine Summer Cloths.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, September 17th.

To Tailors
To Outfitters
To Drapers, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Without reserve,
Two cases superfine black summer cloths.
No reserve.—Terms at sale.

Mauritius Sugar.
Ex Esther.
On account of whom it may concern.
Damaged by sea water.

WEDNESDAY, 17th September.

To Grocers, Country Storekeepers, Shippers, Speculators, and others.
On Moore's Wharf.
At half-past 10.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at Moore's Wharf, on THIS MORNING, at half-past 10 precisely,
The damaged portion of the cargo of Mauritius sugars, ex Esther, viz.,

	Slightly damaged.	Much damaged.
A	15	5
B	8	1
C	48	6
D	23	2
E	30	8
H	16	2
T	49	8
M	36	2
K	22	1
O	13	2
OO	2	0
V	15	3
U	29	0
XX	11	0
DD	30	0
BB	33	—
P	48	—
CC	16	—
Z	3	—

Terms, cash.

Clearance Sale.
Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
At the Stores of Messrs. Foss, Son, and Co., Pitt-street.

THURSDAY, 18th September.

To Grocers, Country Storekeepers, Shippers, and the Trade generally.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by the executors of the late Ambrose Foss, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Stores, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, at 11,
All the valuable and extensive stock of groceries, oilmen's stores, &c., comprising,
Congou teas, boxes and half-chests, ex James Shepherd
Orange pekoe, ex Algernon and China
Boxes gunpowder
Chests congou, ex Spray, Conflict, and Juverna
Price's and Hale's sperm candles
Neva sperm candles
White and black pepper, pimento
Cloves, nutmegs, mace
Colman's blue, mustard, and starch
Arrowroot, dates, tapioca
Pint and quart pickles, assorted sauces
Preserved ginger, confectionery
Raspberry vinegar, laundry blue
Lobsters, oysters, sardines, salmon
Batty's jams and jellies
Salad oil, chicory
Glenfield starch, split peas
Champion's vinegar
Day and Martin's blacking
Washing crystal, curd soap
African ginger, canary seed
Show bowls and canisters, &c.
The above sale will be entirely without reserve, in consequence of the premises having been let, and the wholesale drug stock disposed of to Messrs. J. and E. Row, who enter into possession immediately.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Hobart Town Timber
Ditto Shingles.
Ex Alarm.
On Campbell's Wharf.

THURSDAY, 18th September.

To Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, Shippers, and others.

Unreserved Sale.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, on Campbell's Wharf, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 3,
Ex Alarm,
TIMBER.
372 pieces scantling, 3 x 2
19 ditto quartering, 4 x 2
46 ditto ditto, 5 x 2
236 ditto joists, 6 x 2
210 ditto ditto, 6 x 2½
54 ditto ditto, 6 x 3
10,000 feet battens, assorted lengths.
PALINGS.
6,000 broad box palings, 6 feet.
SHINGLES.
160,000 hardwood shingles.
The above timber is all warranted full cut, and a much superior quality to that generally imported. The palings and shingles are also of a very superior description, having been selected in Hobart Town by the importer as a trial shipment.
Terms at sale.

Sperm Candles.
At Messrs Foss, Son, and Co.'s Stores.

THURSDAY, 18th September.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by the executors of the late Ambrose Foss, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Stores, Pitt street, on THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock,
81 boxes Hales' British sperm candles
122 ditto Neva sperm ditto
21 ditto pure sperm ditto, 4's and 6's.
For unreserved sale.
Terms at sale.

Attractive Timber Sale.

The Entire Cargo Superior Dressed Timber just arrived, ex South America, from New York,
Comprising
Inch T. & G. Spruce Flooring Boards
Spruce Ceiling Boards
Inch Shelving Boards, P. 2 S., 1 E.
1¼ Inch Clear Pine, Dressed 1 S.
1½ Inch Clear Pine, ditto
2 Inch, Ditto Ditto ditto
Inch T. and G. White Pine, P. 2 S.
Inch Clear White Pine
1¼ ditto ditto
Merchantable Shelving, P. 2 S. and 2 edges.
For Positive Sale
At Messrs. R. Towns and Co.'s Wharf, Miller's Point.

On FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 19th September,
At 3 o'clock prompt.

Most Important to Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, Shippers to New Zealand, Country Buyers, and the Trade generally.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. R. Towns and Co., to submit for unreserved sale by auction, at their Wharf, Miller's Point, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON next, 19th instant, at 3 o'clock prompt,
The entire cargo of dressed timber just arrived ex South America, from New York, comprising
H—12,938 pieces superior spruce, T. and G. inch-boards
K— 1,310 pieces ditto ditto ditto
B—19,371 pieces ceiling boards, T. and G. and planed
A— 5,351 pieces shelving boards, P. 2 S. and 1 edge
D— 717 pieces 2-inch clear pine, dressed 1. S. 12 to 16 feet
F— 2,339 pieces 1½ inch ditto ditto ditto
E— 311 pieces 1¼ inch, ditto ditto ditto
{2— 6,377 pieces shelving boards, P. 2 S. and 2 edges
956 pieces T. and G. ceiling, P. 1 S.
{3— 915 pieces 1¼ inch clear white pine, strips
164 pieces inch ditto ditto ditto
509 pieces inch merchantable shelving, planed 2 S. 14 feet
339 pieces ditto ditto, 16 feet.
☞ The auctioneers beg to direct the especial attention of the trade to the above choice shipment of well assorted American timber, the whole of which has been selected at New York with great care, to suit the requirements of the colonial market; every piece of which is in the most perfect condition. It is now in course of delivery, and intending buyers are invited inspection prior to day of sale.
Terms, liberal, at auction.

Tea.
At the Stores of Messrs. Foss, Son, and Co.

THURSDAY, 18th September.

To G[illegible] and others.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by the executors of the late Ambrose Foss, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Stores of Messrs. Foss, Son, and Co., Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, at 11,
Congou, in boxes, half-chests, and chests
Ex James Shepherd, Oithona, Conflict, Spray, and Juverna.
Orange pekoe, in boxes
Ex Algernon and China.
Finest gunpowder.
Terms at sale.

Castor Oil.

At the Stores of Messrs. Foss, Son, and Co.

THURSDAY, 18th September.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, Druggists, &c.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by the executors of the late Ambrose Foss, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Stores, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, at 11,
20 cases castor oil, pints
14 cases ditto, quarts.
Terms at sale.

REGENTVILLE ESTATE.—POSITIVE and UNRESERVED SALE, on TUESDAY, 23rd September, at Beatson's Hotel, Penrith,
2391 Acres VALUABLE FARM LANDS, subdivided into farms of from 36 to 100 ACRES.
MORT and CO.

Weekly Produce Sale.

Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, Hides, Bacon, &c.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on THURSDAY, September 18th, at 10 o'clock precisely,
Bales wool
Casks tallow
Sheepskins
Hides
Bacon, &c.
Terms, cash.

PADDINGTON.

ALLOTMENTS PADDINGTON STREET.

Title—unquestionable. Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, 1st October,
Two valuable allotments of land situate in PADDINGTON-STREET, PADDINGTON.
Lot 1—having a frontage of 20 feet.
Lot 2—having a frontage of 22 feet.
The depth of each being about 95 feet.

☞ Situated as are these allotments in one of the most charming spots of Paddington, having a northern aspect, with a command of view not to be surpassed for beauty, they are really well worthy attention. They are in the market for bona fide sale.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

POINT PIPER ROAD,
Immediately at the junction of Ocean-street,
THOSE THREE DELIGHTFUL
COTTAGE RESIDENCES,
built of stone, in thorough order throughout, and known as
ASHBY COTTAGE
VERNON COTTAGE, and
STAMFORD COTTAGE.
Also,
LARGE BLOCK LAND,
With extensive frontage.

Title—The usual Point Piper Estate.

Terms—15 per cent. cash deposit, 15 per cent. by approved bill at six months, and the residue at option of purchaser may remain secured upon the property for a term of years at 8 per cent.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by the proprietor to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, 1st October,
The above delightfully situated
SUBURBAN COTTAGE RESIDENCES.
LOT 1.—ASHBY COTTAGE is built of stone, with shingled roof, and contains front verandah, entrance hall, extending through, drawing and dining-rooms, 6 bedrooms, and a dressing-room. At the rear is a range of buildings, comprising kitchen, and servant's room, laundry, &c. Also, a stable and coach-house, with good back yard, and well of water. The ground in front of the cottage is laid out as a very pretty garden and shrubbery, and the whole substantially enclosed with paling fence, and neat front gates.
This choice residence is now let to R. O. Massie, Esq., at a yearly rental of £110.
LOT 2.—VERNON COTTAGE is a pretty Gothic structure, built of stone, with shingled roof, and contains front verandah, 3 sitting and 4 bed rooms, with kitchen and servant's room. Also, coach-house and stable, built of wood and shingled, with good well of water in the back yard.
Vernon Cottage is now occupied by Mrs. Blaxland, at a yearly rental of £80.
LOT 3.—STAMFORD COTTAGE is also built of stone, with shingled roof, and contains the following accommodation:—Front verandah, entrance-hall, drawing and dining rooms, 6 bedrooms, and a dressing-room. At the rear is a range of buildings, comprising kitchen and servant's-room. Also, stable, coachhouse, &c. A very pretty garden and shrubbery in front of the cottage, with good yard at the back, in which there is a well of excellent water.
Stamford Cottage is now let to Charles Durham, Esq., for £100 per year.
Each cottage is built on a separate piece of land, and is subject to a ground rental of £10 per year.
LOT 4.—A valuable block of land, having 130 feet (more or less) frontage to Ocean-street, by a depth of 250 feet (more or less).
*** This block is subject to a ground rental of £30 per annum.
*** The above form a portion of the POINT PIPER ESTATE, and are held under 99 years' lease, of which 93 years are unexpired.

☞ Parties in search of choice cottage residences, within easy access of the city, and in the most choice situation in the suburbs, would do well to attend this sale. The distance from the Sydney Post Office is but two miles, with constant communication by omnibus. An omnibus leaves the spot every morning at half-past 8. These cottages are in the immediate neighbourhood of ROSSMONT, the property of Alexander Campbell, Esq., and MOORE HALL, belonging to Miss Moore. The views are beautiful, and the property commands all the advantages that can be wished for.

MORUYA RIVER.

SPLENDID DAIRY AND AGRICULTURAL FARM, of about 800 ACRES, with Cottage, Paddocks, &c., known as
SHANNON HARBOUR FARM,
at the junction of Shannon Harbour Creek with the Moruya River.

TITLE, unquestionable. For particulars apply to Messrs. DUNSMURE and STAFFORD, solicitors, Castlereagh-street.

Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 1st of October,
A beautiful dairy and agricultural farm, of about 800 ACRES, part of the SHANNON HARBOUR ESTATE, on the River Moruya. It is bounded on the south by that river; on the west by Shannon Harbour Creek, which divides it from the homestead of Shannon Harbour, and also by the property of Francis Flannigan, Esq., known as Shannon View; on the north by Crown land; and on the east by property belonging to Mr. Walker. The improvements consist of a slab cottage, stockyard, 2 cultivation paddocks, and a grass paddock; and about 50 acres have been under cultivation.

☞ This is one of the best dairy and agricultural farms in the district. A large portion of it is good tillage land, and the rest open forest. It is abundantly watered in all seasons by a creek, which runs through the property. As a proof of the excellence of the land it may be mentioned that the fig tree is found growing luxuriantly together with other good timber. It has about 1½ mile water frontage, and the steamer Black Swan passes the farm four or five times in the week. The distance from the township of Moruya is only about one mile, and from the Moruya Heads about three miles.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

POSITIVE UNRESERVED SALE.
LOT 1.—41 ACRES on the right bank of the Macleay River, county Macquarie.
LOT 2.—4 ALLOTMENTS near COOK'S RIVER, being allotments Nos. 37, 38, 95, and 96 of Redman's subdivision.

Title, unquestionable. Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 1st October,
The above freehold properties.

ALLOTMENT LAND, WILLIAM-STREET, PADDINGTON.
Three ALLOTMENTS LAND, ST. LEONARDS.

Title, unquestionable. Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, 1st October,
The following valuable allotments of land:—
Lot 1.—All that piece of land situate in WILLIAM-STREET, PADDINGTON, having a frontage of 40 feet more or less to said street by a depth of 132 feet more or less.
This allotment adjoins Mr. Humphrey's store, is close to the South Head Road, and in every respect is very valuable.
Lot 2.—All those Allotments of Land situate at St. Leonards, North Shore, being allotments Nos. 2, 3, and 9, of section 11, containing 2 roods 16 perches, 2 roods 16 perches, and 3 roods respectively.
These allotments adjoin the residence of W. Tunks, Esq., and are without doubt in the most beautiful part of St. Leonards. They command most charming views.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

To the Farmers of the Nepean and surrounding districts.

POSITIVE AND UNRESERVED SALE.

REGENTVILLE ESTATE, near Penrith.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

All those valuable lands forming a portion of the above estate, and known as
FROGMORE,
situate in the County of Cumberland, on the east side of the COWPASTURE and RICHMOND ROADS, and comprising as follows:—
86 acres, more or less, part of B. Single's 240 acres
600 acres, more or less, part of S. Lord's 1000 acres
135 acres, more or less, part of W. Bradley's 400 acres
400 acres, more or less, grant to Henry Fulton
1170 acres, more or less, grant to J. Lord.

Total 2391 acres, more or less.
Also, that portion of the property known as
LITTLE FROGMORE, CONTAINING 500 ACRES,
adjoining Lord's 1170 acres on the east.

Terms, very liberal, at sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions from the mortgagees to sell by public auction, at PENRITH, on TUESDAY, 23rd September, at 12 o'clock
The whole of the above lands, forming portions of the celebrated REGENTVILLE ESTATE, as recently surveyed and subdivided into farms, some of which have extensive frontage to the Cowpasture and Richmond Roads, and distant only about HALF A MILE FROM THE PENRITH RAILWAY TERMINUS.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 9, 11, 14, 22, and 37, all front the Camden and Bringelly Road, and vary in extent from 36 ACRES to 66½ ACRES EACH.
Nos. 4 to 8, 10, 12, 13, 15 to 21, and 23 to 36, have all frontages to good reserved roads, and vary in extent from 40 acres to 51½ acres each.
PROCTOR'S FARM contains 74 acres, partly enclosed, and partially cleared and under cultivation, with a slab cottage upon it, and other improvements.
COFFEE'S FARM consists of 54 acres, also partially enclosed, cleared, and cultivated, with slab cottage upon it.
ZOLITHER'S FARM consists of 115 acres, fronting the CAMDEN and BRINGELLY ROAD. There is a slab cottage upon it, and is enclosed and part under cultivation.
HOGAN FARM also fronts the BRINGELLY ROAD, and contains 100 ACRES, enclosed, and part under cultivation.
THE HOMESTEAD FARM, at present occupied by Captain Russell, contains 278½ acres, situate almost in the centre of the Frogmore property. The greater portion of it is enclosed and subdivided into cultivation and grass paddocks, garden, &c. There is also a cottage residence and other buildings, stockyard, &c., upon it.
*** This is a very snug farm and homestead. The cottage is very prettily situated. There is also a constant supply of water upon it.
LITTLE FROGMORE joins Frogmore on the east, and extends to South Creek, to which it has nearly three-quarters of a mile frontage. It contains 500 ACRES, and is bounded on the north by MAMRE, the estate of ROBERT FITZGERALD, Esq. The land along the bank of the creek is very rich, while the back land also consists of good tillage and grazing land. The property is enclosed, and it is beyond doubt one of the FINEST DAIRY AND AGRICULTURAL FARMS IN THE DISTRICT.
☞ There are few indeed of the colonists of New South Wales who are unacquainted with the EXTENT AND VALUE OF THE LANDS OF REGENTVILLE ESTATE, and the fact that the great facilities for acquiring property possessed by the LATE SIR JOHN JAMISON enabled him to secure some of the VERY FINEST LAND IN THE COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.
The great want of the practical farmer is a convenient-sized farm, which it is hoped the present subdivision of the Frogmore lands will supply. It is rarely indeed that an opportunity of selecting from so large an extent of FIRST-CLASS TILLAGE LAND occurs, more particularly within so easy a distance of the metropolis. The Penrith terminus is within about half a mile of the Frogmore property, so that these farms are within a COUPLE OF HOURS DISTANCE OF THE SYDNEY MARKETS, an advantage which cannot be too highly rated.
This sale also offers an excellent chance for securing CONVENIENT GRAZING FARMS or PADDOCKS for the reception of stock pending sale. Butchers and others interested in our cattle trade would do well to inspect this estate, as by purchasing one or more of the farms, they can secure to themselves whatever extent they require.
Persons in search of a vineyard and orchard lands will find them here with all the advantages of climate necessary for their successful culture.
MORT and CO. beg to assure the public that THE SALE WILL POSITIVELY BE WITHOUT RESERVE, and they feel that the announcement of this fact must ensure for it that attention which its extent and importance entitle it to.
Title unquestionable.
For fullest information apply to Messrs. HOLDEN and M'CARTHY, solicitors, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.
☞ LITHOGRAPHS of the property are now ready, and may be had at the ROOMS, Pitt-street, Sydney, or from Mr. JACKSON, surveyor, Penrith. By means of these, intending purchasers will have no difficulty in selecting their lots.
LARGE PLANS are also on view at the ROOMS, PITT-STREET, as well as at BEATSON'S COMMERCIAL HOTEL, PENRITH; and WILLIAMS', Wool Pack Inn, Parramatta.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

PEEL STEAM FLOUR MILLS,
TOWN OF PEEL.
About NINE MILES from BATHURST, on the main road to SOFALA, TAMBAROORA, and all the WESTERN DIGGINGS.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at an early date, due notice of which will be given,
That well-known and valuable property the PEEL STEAM FLOUR MILLS, full particulars of which will appear shortly.

Magnificent Shipment of Spring Dress Materials.
Just Landed, ex Stornoway.
From the Celebrated House of Ryles, Evans, Hands, and Wells.

☞ THURSDAY, September 18th.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have been favoured with instructions from the importers, to submit for public sale on the above day, at their Rooms, George-street, at eleven o'clock precisely,
Seventeen cases of dress materials, all of the newest designs and choice fabrics, comprising
Barege Anglais
Barege d'Ecosse
Foulard embroidered
Figured stripe mohairs
Ditto checked ditto
Ditto black mohair
Chene checked armosine
Rich silk norwich checks
Barege gauzes
Fine tweed shirtings
New style check challis
Mixed alpacas
Fancy gambroons
Small stripe ½ fine challis
Rich new check mohairs
Ditto fancy clan tartans
Rich check silk fancy foulards
Ditto fancy twills.
The auctioneers would specially invite the attention of the wholesale buyers, warehousemen, and the retail trade to this choice shipment of spring goods, as each line is of the newest style and for positive bona fide sale.
Terms, liberal.

Blue Serge Shirts.
☞ For and on account of whom it may concern.
Ex Foam, Innes, master, from London.

WEDNESDAY, September 17th.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, September 17th, at 12 o'clock precisely,
JA&Co. in diamond, ¦ 44 ¦,
4—10 dozen men's blue serge shirts, slightly damaged
113—10 dozen ditto ditto, ditto ditto
Baling, &c.
Terms, cash.

To Tailors
To Woollen Drapers
To Importers
To Warehousemen.

Valuable Salvage Stock of Messrs. Cohen, Brothers.
Damaged Gentian and White Blankets
Ditto Blue Serge Shirts
Ditto Felt Hats.

☞ Sale THIS DAY, Wednesday, September 17th.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS would especially invite the punctual attendance of the above to their extensive and unreserved sale of the choice goods saved from the late fire in George-street.
Comprising the stock of Messrs. Cohen, Brothers,
Also damaged blankets, hats, &c.
This sale will afford to the trade an unprecedented opportunity of purchasing goods hitherto unattainable in the colony.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

Salvage! Salvage! Salvage!
Salvage! Salvage! Salvage!
Salvage! Salvage! Salvage!

Stock of Messrs Cohen, Brothers.
Monster Clothing Hall.
Saved from the late fire in George-street.
THIS DAY, September 17.
THURSDAY, September 18.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have been favoured with instructions to submit for public sale, at their Rooms, George-street, on the above days, commencing each day at 11 o'clock precisely,
The whole of the salvage stock of Messrs. Cohen, Brothers.
☞ The well-known repute this firm has maintained since its commencement in business for importing none but the very best goods both in style and quality, that the auctioneers deem any further comment will be unnecessary to convince intending purchasers that the present opportunity should be embraced to obtain a class of goods hitherto unattainable at public sale.
The auctioneers would state that the first spring shipment, per Canaan, was landed on the day the fire occurred, the greater portion of which has been saved, and comprises all the latest styles of goods, and of the very best quality.
The stock comprises:—
WOOLLENS, TWEEDS, &c., &c.
Best quality scarlet hunting cloth
Ditto ditto rifle broadcloth
West of England wooded black ditto
Ditto ditto ditto blue ditto
Piece-dyed black broads
Fine twilled black cashmeretts
Ditto ditto ditto palmyras
Super West of England black doeskins
Ditto ditto single milled ditto kerseymeres
Diagonal twill bedford cords
Ditto ditto hunting ditto
Silk mixtures, new style
Fancy mixed tweeds
Ditto diagonal ditto
Ditto light and dark doeskins
Ditto stockingnets
Mixed linen drills
White and brown linen drills
Fancy mixed gambroons
Ferguson's silesias
Hollands
Trimmings, &c.
READY-MADE CLOTHING, COATS, SUITS, &c.
Gents' superfine black dress coats
Ditto ditto ditto frock ditto
Ditto ditto ditto albert ditto
Ditto ditto ditto raglan ditto
Ditto ditto ditto paget ditto
Ditto ditto ditto alliance ditto
Ditto ditto ditto sac ditto
Ditto West of England fancy doeskin coats
Ditto Huddersfield ditto ditto ditto
Ditto mixed tweed and llama sacs
Ditto ditto ditto ditto pagets
Superfine diagonal doeskin suits
Ditto mixed ditto ditto
Ditto black cloth ditto
Ditto mixed linen drill ditto
Fine black and coloured lustre sacs
Ditto grass cloth ditto
Ditto linen drill and gambroon ditto.
TROUSERS, PANTS, &c.
Gents' superfine bedford cord riding pants
Ditto ditto ditto trousers
Ditto ditto black doeskin ditto
Ditto West of England ditto ditto
Ditto oxford mixed and fancy doe ditto
Ditto ditto tweed and lama ditto
Ditto white and brown drill ditto
Ditto silk mixtures ditto
Ditto drab and millers' mole ditto
Ditto leamington cord ditto.
VESTS, &c.
Gents' superfine black embroidered vests
Ditto ditto ditto cloth vests
Ditto ditto ditto kersey ditto
Ditto white and fancy quilting ditto
Ditto rich moire vests
Ditto ditto satin ditto
Ditto white silk ditto
Superfine fancy doeskin vests
Ditto silk mixture ditto
Ditto bedford cord ditto
BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING.
The greater portion of this stock has been saved, and it embraces all goods required in this department, several of which styles were only imported by Cohen, Brothers.
SHIRTS, BRACES, &c.
Ford's white and coloured eureka shirts
Fine white linen shirts
Ditto ditto longcloth ditto
Crimean and angola shirts, new patterns
Saxony and melton ditto
Fancy regatta and swiss ditto
Emancipator and exhibition ditto
Scotch twill and byzantine ditto
Scarlet and blue serge ditto
Boys' and youths' ditto
Gents' collars, assorted qualities and styles
Ditto tom thumb and eglinton ties
Ditto eureka scarfs
Ditto Brussells and twill corahs
Ditto bordered and plain lawn
White and coloured berlin braces
Ditto indiarubber ditto
Ditto merino and lambswool vests and pants
Ditto nova silk and fancy ditto
Fine black silk hats
Ditto merino and felt ditto
Ditto navy and fancy caps
Ditto boys' and youths' ditto.
Terms, liberal, at sale.
*** The Auctioneers would request the especial punctual attendance of purchasers. The sale will commence precisely at the hour advertised, and continue till four o'clock each day.

Luncheon will be provided.

Damaged Blue Blankets
Damaged Super White Blankets.
WEDNESDAY, September 17th.

☞ For and on account of whom it may concern.
Ex Stornoway, Clarke, master, from London.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, September 17th, at 12 o'clock precisely,
RT, 8 ¦—One bale, containing
50 pairs 9-4 gentian blankets, slightly damaged
Tarpaulin, double canvas, &c.
9 ¦—50 pairs 9-4 gentian blankets, much damaged
Tarpaulin, double canvas, &c.
10—50 pairs 9-4 gentian blankets, much damaged
Tarpaulin, double canvas, &c.
11—50 pairs 9-4 gentian blankets, all more or less ditto
Tarpaulin, double canvas, &c.
12—50 pairs 10-4 gentian blankets, much damaged
Tarpaulin, double canvas, &c.
13—50 pairs 10-4 gentian blankets, slightly damaged
Tarpaulin, double canvas, &c.
14—50 pairs 10-4 gentian blankets, much damaged
Tarpaulin, double canvas, &c.
15—50 pairs 10-4 gentian blankets, slightly damaged
Tarpaulin, double canvas, &c.
16—50 pairs 10-4 gentian blankets, much damaged
Tarpaulin, double canvas, &c.
MS.
14—50 pairs 8-4 gentian blankets, slightly damaged
Tarpaulin, double canvas, &c.
JK.
12—50 pairs 9-4 white blankets, slightly damaged
Sheet and tarpaulin, double canvas, &c.
14—50 pairs 10-4 white blankets, all more or less ditto
Sheet and tarpaulin, double canvas, &c.
16—50 pairs 9-4 white blankets, slightly damaged
Sheet and tarpaulin, double canvas, &c.
17—50 pairs 10-4 white blankets, slightly damaged
Sheet and tarpaulin, double canvas, &c.
19—45 pairs 9-4 white blankets, slightly damaged
Sheet and tarpaulin, double canvas, &c.
20—50 pairs 10-4 white blankets, slightly damaged
Sheet and tarpaulin, double canvas, &c.
21—50 pairs 10-4 white blankets, slightly damaged
Sheet and tarpaulin, double canvas, &c.
22—54 pairs 10-4 white blankets, slightly damaged
Sheet and tarpaulin, double canvas, &c.
Terms, cash.

Damaged Deer Stalker Hats
Damaged Melton ditto, &c., &c.
☞ For and on account of whom it may concern.
Ex Foam, Innes, master, from London.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, September 17th, at 11 o'clock,
L&SS over S in diamond, ¦ 5 ¦
1 dozen each black and drab hats, deer stalkers, slightly damaged
1 ditto ditto ditto, scarboro', ditto ditto
1 ditto black, slate and fawn cavours, ditto ditto
1 ditto ditto ditto fawn and drab napiers, ditto ditto
1 ditto ditto ditto ditto meltons, ditto ditto
Terms, cash.

SALES BY AUCTION.

China Produce.

Teas, Sugar, Oil Matting, &c., Manila Rope, Coffee, and Cigars.

The Entire Cargo of the Buena Vista, from Hongkong.

Auction Sale, THURSDAY, 18th September.

To Merchants, Country Buyers, and the Trade.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Molison and Black to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 18th September, at 11 o'clock,

The cargo of the Buena Vista, just arrived from Hongkong, consisting of

MATTING.
GH over CC,
50 rolls 6-4 matting.
H&Co. in diamond, over CC,
No. 1— 50 rolls 6-4 white matting
2— 50 ditto 6-4 checked ditto
8— 40 ditto 6-4 white matting
9— 50 ditto 6-4 checked ditto.
ROPE.
227 coils Manila rope, assorted, from 1 inch upwards.
SUGAR.
H&Co in diamond, over CC,
No. 2—800 bags superior light sugar
3—900 ditto ditto ditto ditto
4—400 ditto ditto brown ditto.
COFFEE.
GH over CC,
No. 4—209 bags Manila coffee.
CC,
101 ditto ditto ditto.
OIL.
GH over CC,
150 cases light China oil.
CIGARS.
YFC,
10 cases No. 2 Havanah-shaped Manila cigars.

The sugars are packed in strong mats, and containing about 56 lbs., well adapted for the country trade. The coffee is a very fine clean sample. The whole of the cargo is for bona fide sale to the highest bidder. The matting and rope will be sold at 11 o'clock precisely.

Terms liberal, at sale.

To Speculators, Shippers to New Zealand, Merchants, Country Buyers, Grocers, and others.

Sugars. Sugars. Sugars.

*** One of the best assorted cargoes ever received in Sydney.
Finest Lily Crystals
Large White ditto
Rich Yellow Pieces
Bright Amber Counter
Fine Rich Grainy ditto
Superior Brown ditto.

☞ The Entire Cargo of the Geelong, from Mauritius, The whole of which is For Positively Unreserved Sale by Auction

On THURSDAY, 18th September.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the importers, Messrs. Flower, Salting, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 18th September, at 11 o'clock,

The entire cargo of Mauritius sugars, ex Geelong, as follows:—

No. 3— 11 bags
1—184 ditto
4— 16 ditto
2—150 ditto
5— 64 ditto
6— 55 ditto
7—163 ditto
10—140 ditto
100— 8 ditto
8— 36 ditto
15—133 ditto
16— 31 ditto
17— 9 ditto
18— 3 ditto
32— 23 ditto
11—182 ditto
12—155 ditto
19— 43 ditto
14—201 ditto
20—173 ditto
22— 35 ditto
21— 79 ditto
23—143 ditto
25— 34 ditto
26—153 ditto
28—139 ditto
24—200 ditto
27—165 ditto
31—229 ditto
30—156 ditto
C—172 ditto
B—202 ditto
35—150 ditto
33—110 ditto
34— 60 ditto

This cargo comprises the pick of last season's crop, and for variety and excellence of samples is above comparison with any sugars in the market. The bulk of the cargo is of the class continually in request by the trade, viz., bright yellow counter and crystals of similar character to those refined in the colony.

The entire cargo being positively for absolute sale, without any regard to cost, offers a rare opportunity for shippers to New Zealand, &c., country buyers, speculators, and the trade, who are invited to inspect samples prior to the day of sale at the Rooms of the auctioneers.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
Bass's Ale.
Ex Jason, and ex Foam.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 18th September, at a quarter to 11 o'clock prompt,

On account or whom it may concern,
Ex Jason,
GW & Co.,
7 hogsheads Bass' ale.
Ex Foam,
2 hogsheads Bass' ale.
Terms, cash.

BATHURST.

ELIGIBLE INVESTMENT.

To be Sold Without Reserve.
PAGE'S TANNERY.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from Mr. John Page to sell by auction, on TUESDAY, 30th September, at their Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets, Sydney, at half-past 11 o'clock, without reserve,

The above lucrative and established business, from which the present proprietor has realised a handsome fortune.

The tannery stands upon two allotments of land in the town of Bathurst, being Nos. 1 and 2 of section 20; together containing an acre of land, with a frontage of 132 feet to Morriset-street, 330 feet to Stewart-street, and 102 feet to Stanley-street.

The whole is enclosed within a paling fence. This very valuable block of land has been specially arranged for use as a tannery, for which purpose the following improvements have been made:—

A six-roomed new brick cottage, in thorough order.

A brick cottage of two rooms in the rear, with an area two chains square of yard; of orchard well stocked with choice fruit trees.

A MAIN SHED, 100 feet long, by 21 feet 6 broad, substantially built of slabs, shingled, and containing twenty pits.

Adjacent to the shed are six bark pits called "spenders," each communicating by means of sinking and elevating pipes, each pit having a false bottom. These are extended along the shed by five other tan-pits.

Another shed adjoining is covered with bark, 50 feet long by 20 feet wide; and contains four lime and four soak pits; extending upon the same side is a shed for bark, 60 feet by 20 feet.

On the opposite side there is a large dressing shed, slabbed and barked, 100 feet long by 16 feet. There is an excellent well of water on the premises, with a constant supply of 12 feet in all seasons.

Title—Grant from the Crown.
Terms at sale.

CROWN LANDS AUCTION SALE.

THE HEIGHTS OF RANDWICK.
One Hundred and Sixteen CHOICE VILLA SITES, near the Racecourse—½ to 2 acres.

DARLINGHURST.
Ten valuable BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, north of St. John's Church, with frontage to Darlinghurst-road and Victoria-street.

CIRCULAR QUAY.
Allotment opposite the Custom-house, and near the Paragon Hotel.

☞ Three Days' Sale.

SATURDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY, 27th, 29th, and 30th September.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the Colonial Government to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on SATURDAY, 27th, MONDAY, 29th, and TUESDAY, 30th September, commencing each day, at 11 o'clock,

The above described very valuable CROWN LANDS, adjoining the City of Sydney.

Lithograph plans on view, and all information obtainable at the Rooms of the auctioneers, or at the Surveyor-General's Office.

W. DEAN and CO., Government Auctioneers.

Extensive Auction Sale
Of Groceries, Oilman's Stores, Sugar, Teas, Coffee, Rice, &c.

THURSDAY, 18th September.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 18th September, at 11 o'clock,

Fine teas, crystal, counter, and ration sugars, rice, coffee, groceries, &c.

Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Superb.
Marrian's Ale.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 18th September, at quarter to 11 o'clock prompt,

Ex Superb,
5 hogsheads Marrian's ale.
Terms, cash.

Important unreserved Clearance Sale of Java Sugars.
Crystals, and Rich Yellow Counter.
To close the balance of shipments.
Ex Maasaluis and Kalimass.

Day of Sale, THURSDAY, 18th September.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Frost, Kohler, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 18th September, at 11 o'clock,

Ex Kalimass,
C. C.,
2088 bags, No. 20 Java sugar, fine white crystals.
Ex Maasaluis,
NM over M,
963 bags Muscovado sugar, choice yellow grainy counter.

These sugars are packed in small, strong mats, peculiarly suitable for transit to the interior, or for family consumption, which, with their superior useful quality, and the fact of their being for unreserved sale, in order to close the shipments, should recommend them to the particular attention of country buyers and the trade.

Terms at sale.

Preliminary.
102 Packages Boots and Shoes
Bostock's Manufacture.

Auction Sale, TUESDAY, September 23.

To Boot and Shoe Buyers, Country Storekeepers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, TUESDAY, 23rd September, at 11 o'clock,

102 packages Bostock's boots and shoes.
Full particulars will be duly advertised.

Preliminary Notice.
Attractive Auction Sale of
Choice Wines
Spirits, and Beer.

MONDAY, 22nd September.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Shippers, Merchants, and Country Buyers.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on MONDAY, 22nd September, at 12 o'clock prompt,

Numerous parcels of choice wines, spirits, and beer.
Particulars in future advertisement.

American Lumber.
The Entire Cargo of the Silas Greenman, from New York.
Embracing a full assortment of
Pitch Pine
Ash Plank
White Pine, clear and merchantable
Spruce Pine—Deals 9 x 3, and Slating Battens
Masons' Ceiling Laths
Heavy Pipe Staves.

Great Unreserved Sale by Auction,
On the Circular Quay (east side),
On TUESDAY, 23rd September.

To Timber Merchants
Country Buyers
Speculators
Builders
Contractors
Coach-builders
Shipwrights
Coopers, &c.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instruction from the importers, Messrs. Flower, Salting, and Co., to sell by auction, on the Circular Quay (east side), on TUESDAY, 23rd September, at half-past 2 o'clock,

The entire cargo of American dressed lumber, just arrived ex Silas Greenman, from New York, as follows:—

13,797 feet 1¼-inch pitch pine tongued and grooved, 6 inches wide, 18 to 20 feet long
13,405 ditto 1½-inch pitch pine tongued and grooved, 5 inches wide, 18 to 20 feet long
9,299 ditto ¾-inch pitch pine ceiling tongued and grooved, planed one side, 4 to 6 inches wide, 16 to 20 feet long
7,574 ditto ash plank, from 1½ to 5 inches thick, 10 to 16 feet long
29,838 ditto 1¼-inch clear white pine, planed one side, 12 to 16 feet long
28,519 ditto 1½-inch clear white pine, planed one side, 12 to 16 feet long
30,232 ditto 2-inch clear white pine, planed one side, 12 to 16 feet long
17,128 ditto 2½-inch clear white pine, planed one side, 12 to 16 feet long
553 ditto 2¾-inch clear white pine, planed one side, 12 to 16 feet long
944 ditto 2¾-inch clear white pine, planed one side, 12 to 16 feet long
899 ditto 3-inch clear white pine, planed one side, 12 to 16 feet long
649 ditto 3¼-inch clear white pine, planed one side, 12 to 16 feet long
352 ditto 3½-inch clear white pine, planed one side, 12 to 16 feet long
266 ditto 3¾-inch clear white pine, planed one side, 12 to 16 feet long
1,042 ditto 4-inch clear white pine, planed one side, 12 to 16 feet long
252 ditto 4¼-inch clear white pine, planed one side, 12 to 16 feet long
93 ditto 4½-inch clear white pine, planed one side, 12 feet long
116 ditto 5-inch clear white pine, planed one side, 12 feet long
93,660 ditto 1-inch white pine, tongued and grooved, planed one side, 9 to 10 inches wide, 12 to 13 feet long
45,110 ditto 1-inch merchantable white pine, tongued and grooved, planed one side, 8 to 10 inches wide, 12 to 16 feet long
53,080 ditto ¾-inch white pine, tongued and grooved, planed one side, 9 to 10 inches wide, 12 to 13 feet long
105,500 ditto ½-inch merchantable white pine, planed one side, 9 to 12 inches wide, 12 to 13 feet long
92,280 ditto 1-inch white pine shelving, planed on both sides and both edges, 12 inches and upward in width, 12 to 16 feet long
4,981 ditto merchantable white spruce pine battens, 3 x 1, uniform thickness
300 white spruce deals, 9 x 3
50,000 masons' laths
3,600 heavy pipe staves.

In announcing the sale by auction of the above cargo, the auctioneers wish to make a few remarks.

As regards quality—The lumber has been well selected, expressly to order, and shipped under careful superintendance. It is unusually clear and well-seasoned, and nothing but first-class timber has been sent.

The boards of the various descriptions are well dressed, and have the material advantage of parallel edges.

The especial attention of the trade and country buyers is invited to the sale of this splendid cargo, embracing every description of American dressed lumber, suitable to the requirements of the colony, and which, owing to the deplorable civil war now raging in America, cannot be replaced for an indefinite period, and then only at an enormous advance in cost.

Under these circumstances it would be natural to surmise that the cargo would be held for the extreme rates that must, ere long, inevitably rule; but the auctioneers have much pleasure in assuring buyers that there is not the slightest reserve upon any portion of the cargo—the whole of which will positively be sold.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

Unreserved Sale of General Drapery.
To Drapers, Dealers, and others.

MR. C. CARR has received instructions from the proprietor to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 17th September, at 11 o'clock, at the Golden Era Stores, Blue's Point, North Shore, near the Billy Blue Inn,

The stock of a retail draper, consisting of cotton goods, hosiery, haberdashery, slops, &c. Also to be sold, the counter and fixtures.

Positive Unreserved Sale.
WEDNESDAY, 17th September.

Mauritius Sugars.
To Grocers, Storekeepers, Merchants, and others.

LYONS, STOKES, and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street North, on above day, at 11 o'clock, to the highest bidder,

About 50 tons Mauritius sugar.
Terms at sale.

---

450 Boxes Nova Candles.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Abyssinian,
Damaged by sea water.

WEDNESDAY, 17th September.
To the Trade.

LYONS, STOKES, and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street North, THIS DAY, 17th September, at 11 o'clock,

Ex Abyssinian,
450 boxes Nova candles, slightly damaged.
Terms, nett cash.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Superb, Bray, master, from London.
Damaged by sea water.

WEDNESDAY, 17th September.

To Grocers, Shippers, &c.

LYONS, STOKES, and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street North, THIS DAY, 17th September, at 11 o'clock,

Ex Superb,
Damaged by sea water,
18 half-barrels Dunn's white herrings
42 firkins ditto ditto
10 cases Dunn's 2-lb salmon, each 24 tins
9 ditto ditto 1-lb. ditto, each 48 ditto.
Terms, nett cash.

Candles.

WEDNESDAY, 17th September.

To Grocers and others.

LYONS, STOKES and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street North, THIS DAY, 17th September, at 11 o'clock,

99 boxes bougies couronnees
168 nova stearine candles.
Terms at sale.

Positive Unreserved Sale.

WEDNESDAY, 17th September.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, &c.

LYONS, STOKES, and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street North, THIS DAY, 17th September, at 11 o'clock,

25 cases Batger's jams, each 3 dozen
19 ditto Copland's quart pickles, each 2 ditto
9 ditto Coine and Mazzine's ½ sardines, each
6 ditto ditto, each 100
20 cases wax vestas, in 1 M, 500, 250, and 100.
Terms at sale.

Most Attractive Sale.

WEDNESDAY, 17th September.

To Grocers, Shippers, Speculators, Country Buyers, and others.

50 Barrels New Patras Currants
120 Boxes Malaga Raisins
100 Half-barrels Dried Apples
12 Casks Soft-shell Almonds
20 Cases Hill and Ledger's Pint Pickles
12 ditto ditto ditto Quart ditto
15 ditto Coine and Martin's Half Sardines, each 50
10 ditto ditto ditto Quarter ditto, each 100
200 Boxes Neva Sperm Candles, 15 oz.
100 ditto Field's Sperm ditto
99 ditto Bougies' Couronne
10 Cases Letchford's Wax Vestas, in 1000
3 ditto ditto ditto ditto, 500
5 ditto ditto ditto ditto, 250
5 Bales Gunny Bags
3 ditto Woolbagging
Congou Tea, Java Rice
Mauritius Sugar, &c, &c.

LYONS, STOKES, and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms Pitt-street North, THIS DAY, 17th September, at 11 o'clock,

Several invoices of the above goods.
Terms at sale.

Habana Manila Cigars.
Ex James Littlefield.

WEDNESDAY, 17th September.

To Merchants, Tobacconists, Storekeepers, &c.

LYONS, STOKES, and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street North, on WEDNESDAY, 17th September, at 11 o'clock,

Ex James Littlefield,
10 cases Habana Manila Cigars.
Terms at sale.

Parish of Bankstown.
THREE SMALL IMPROVED FARMS
On the George's River Old Road, about five miles from the HASLAM CREEK RAILWAY STATION, by the new road.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 29th September, at 11 o'clock,

THREE AGRICULTURAL FARMS, containing severally 22 acres, 11 acres, and 10 acres, situate at Bankstown, fronting the Old George's River Road, about 2¼ miles from the main Liverpool Road, and about 10 miles from Sydney.

The improvements on the 22-acre farm consist of a 2-roomed shingled cottage, a well-trenched garden, stock-yards, enclosed paddocks, waterholes, &c. The other farms are partially enclosed.

☞ The above are admirably adapted for dairy farms, market gardens, or orchards. They adjoin the celebrated estate of David Johnston, Esq., and are close to the dairy farm of William Hardy, Esq.

Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

CLYDE-STREET, MILLER'S POINT.
Stone-built House, occupied by Mr. Brown.

BALMAIN.
4 Allotments of Land, opposite Mrs. Bayley's residence, in Datchett-street, close to the Steam Ferry.

TARBAN, HUNTER'S HILL.
Allotment No. 1 of section 5.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. Holywell to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 23rd September, at 11 o'clock,

LOT 1.—CLYDE-STREET, MILLER'S POINT, all that piece of land, having a frontage of about 25 feet to Clyde-street, Miller's Point, on which there is a STONE-BUILT HOUSE, containing 6 rooms, with yard, &c., at the rear; water laid on.

LOT 2.—DATCHETT-STREET, BALMAIN, 4 Allotments, lots 38, 39, 40, and 46, as per plan, having a frontage of about 75½ feet to Datchett-street. These allotments are opposite Mrs. Bayley's residence, and close to Perdriau's Bay Ferry.

LOT 3.—TARBAN, HUNTER'S HILL, allotment No. 1 of section 5, adjoining Mr. Nash's land, and having 102 feet frontage to George-street, with a depth of 203 feet extending to Tarban Creek, to which it has a frontage close to its junction with the Parramatta-street.

☞ The above properties will be positively sold on the above date to the highest bidder to close an estate.

Full particulars of title, &c. can be obtained on application to Messrs. Stenhouse and Hardy, solicitors, Hunter-street.

Plans on view at the rooms.

GOULBURN-STREET.

Large Block of Land divided by right of way from the public-house at the corner of Castlereagh-street, known as the Yorkshire Stingo, with several cottages.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 23rd September, at 11 o'clock,

All that block of city land, having a frontage of 52 FEET to GOULBURN-STREET, with a depth of about 84 feet, in which there are three SMALL COTTAGES, containing severally two and three rooms, let for £52 per annum.

☞ This property is within a few feet from the corner of Castlereagh-street, in a capital position, adjoining the "Yorkshire Stingo" public-house. The site is worthy of superior buildings, but the premises now on the land are let to one tenant, and realise £52 per annum without any trouble. It has been subdivided by plan into three lots, each 17 feet 8 inches frontage to Goulburn-street, and will be sold in one or three lots to suit purchasers.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

TARBAN, HUNTER'S HILL.

TWO ACRES, near and above the Reserve, Tarban Creek, passing through it to the Reservoir.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 23rd SEPTEMBER, at 11 o'clock,

All that piece of land containing by admeasurement two acres, more or less, bounded on the north side by another portion of land belonging to Robert Bateman; on the south by other land belonging to Lindsay Nimmo; on the east by Tarban asylum reserve, and on the west by other land belonging to the said Lindsay Nimmo.

☞ This is a good piece of land, admirably adapted as a site for a residence and for orchard cultivation. It fronts the main road from Hunter's Hill to Kissing Point, adjoining Bateman's, and close to the Catholic Missionary Residence.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

GREAT UNRESERVED SALE of Valuable Freehold Properties.

TOWN OF PENRITH,
ST. MARY'S, SOUTH CREEK.
EMU PLAINS.

At the New Assembly Rooms, Penrith, on MONDAY, 22nd September.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the New Assembly Rooms, High-street, Penrith, on MONDAY, 22nd September, at 12 o'clock,

The following valuable freehold properties:

TOWN OF PENRITH.

LOTS 26 and 27, section 3, having 132 feet frontage to HIGH-STREET, with a depth of 198 feet, on which are TWO COTTAGES, containing each four rooms and hall, with detached kitchen, stables, coach-house, &c., at the rear. A large water reservoir capable of containing about 10,000 gallons, for the use of both premises, is also at the back. They are at present let to the Rev. Mr. Laing, and as offices for the Penrith Volunteers. In addition to the above premises there is at the rear of the house occupied by the Rev. Mr. Laing, a moveable wooden house.

LOT 25, section 3, has a frontage of 66 feet to High-street with a depth of 198 feet. On this lot are the NEW ASSEMBLY ROOMS, comprising one large public room and 2 retiring rooms at the back.

Lots 18, 19, and 20, section 3, situate at the rear of lots 25, 26, and 27, have each 66 feet frontage to Henry-street, with a depth of 187 feet.

Lot 22 of section 3, having the following frontages:—66 feet to Henry-street, and 244 feet to Doonmore-street, with cottage, &c.

This lot adjoins the property of Mr. Elliott.

TOWN OF EMU.
Lots 11 and 12, of section 5, each 2 roods 1 perch.
Lots 19 and 20, of section 8, each 2 roods.

ST. MARY'S, SOUTH CREEK.
Lot 5 of the O'Connell Estate, fronting the main Western Road, containing 2 roods 17 perches, with cottage, &c.

EMU PLAINS.
Two farms containing severally 42 acres and 44 acres, near Emu, at the foot of old Lapstone Hill.

☞ The whole of the above are well known as the property of Richard Brooks, Esq., and are now in the market for positive sale.

They occupy first-class positions in the most improving locality in the colony, and which will for many years be the Terminus of the Great Western Railway.

Plans may be inspeced, and further particulars obtained at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

By order of the Trustees of the Estate of Mrs. Richard Brooks.

TOWN OF PENRITH.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the trustees of the estate of Mrs. Richard Brooks, to sell by public auction, at the New Assembly Rooms, High-street, Penrith, on MONDAY, 22nd September, at 12 o'clock,

The following choice freehold properties, situate in the heart of the

TOWN OF PENRITH.

Lots 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17, section 3, having each frontages of 50 to 60 feet to Evan and Henry streets, with depths varying from 114 to 198 feet.

☞ These lots adjoin the property belonging to Mr. Landers, in High-street, the main road.

Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

CASTLEREAGH-STREET.

Two substantially-built Houses, Nos. 388 and 389, Castlereagh-street, a few doors from Liverpool-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 23rd September, at 11 o'clock,

All that piece of land having a frontage of 30 FEET 10 INCHES TO CASTLEREAGH-STREET, with a depth of about 62 feet, on which are those TWO SUBSTANTIAL DWELLING-HOUSES, Nos. 388 AND 389, CASTLEREAGH-STREET, built of brick and stone.

NO. 388 contains on the basement a cellar and kitchen, with 4 apartments above, and is now occupied by Mr. Turner.

NO. 389 contains 3 apartments, with detached weather-board kitchen, now occupied by Mr. Brooks; yards, &c., at the rear of each; water laid on.

Both these houses are in capital repair, stuccoed and oil painted in front, and have a remarkably neat appearance. They have access to the rear by a lane leading from Elizabeth-street. The sale affords a first-rate chance to secure a small but good city investment in a favourite locality. The houses are never without tenants.

Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

Important Sale of Highly Valuable Works, at the Old Bank of Australasia, on an early Day,
Comprising the remainder of the very Choice Works which were in part sold on Wednesday and Thursday last,
Including the following Rare Works:—
All Library Copies in Superb Bindings
Universal History, 62 vols. (the only complete edition)
Chalmers' Biographical Dictionary (now a very scarce work)
Rose's Ditto (very scarce)
Retrospective Review
National Cyclopedia
Encyclopedia Britannica (the 8th and last edition, superb copy, russia)
The Greek Classical ditto ditto
Walton's Angler, unique copy, large size, also
Standard Works on Theology and Divinity by Burke, Addison, Milton, Macaulay, Prescott, Motley, Bancroft, and other Eminent Authors.

MESSRS. WALTER BRADLEY and CO. have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on an early day,

The library of an eminent traveller, and a few choice proof engravings.

Catalogues will be issued as speedily as possible.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

To Oil and Colourmen, Painters, &c.

MESSRS. ALLAN and HILLS have received instructions from Mr. S. Smedley, 551, Brickfield-hill, to sell by auction, on FRIDAY, the 19th instant,

The stock-in-trade of his well known long-established business.

The lease, fixtures, plant, &c., will be sold in one lot.

The premises may be viewed, and the particulars ascertained by applying on the premises; or to Messrs Allan and Hills, auctioneers, 143, Pitt street, opposite Union Bank.

Particulars in future advertisements.

10-lb Woolpacks.
11 Bales, each 50.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Jason, and Foam, ——, masters, from London.
Damaged by sea water.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, the 17th September, at 11 o'clock prompt,

Ex Jason,
DC in diamond,
8 bales, each 50, 10-lb woolpacks.
Ex Foam,
DC in diamond,
3 bales, each 50, 10-lb. woolpacks.
Terms, cash.

Truman's XX Stout.
30 Cases.
For Positive Unreserved Sale.

WEDNESDAY next, the 17th instant.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants,
To Publicans,
To Storekeepers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,

Ex Marinus,
WM & Co. over M.S.
30 cases Truman's XX stout, each 4 dozen.
Without reserve.
Terms at sale.

American Shovels.
6 Cases.
Long and Short Handled.

To Ironmongers
To Country Buyers
To Storekeepers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, on FRIDAY next, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,

6 cases American shovels, long and short handled.
Terms at sale.

Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Flour
Fancy Biscuits
Dried Apples
Walnuts
Candles
Figs
Muscatel Raisins
Currants, &c., &c.

Day of Sale, WEDNESDAY next, the 17th instant.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,

200 boxes finest selected figs, ½ boxes
100 ditto ditto ditto, ¼ ditto
100 ditto picked muscatels
20 caroteels Patras currants
5 cases dried apples, in tins
20 bags walnuts
100 boxes Ogleby's candles
5 cases fancy biscuits
109 bags country dressed flour
Invoices of assorted oilmen's stores, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Whybrow's Pint Pickles
Ditto Quart ditto
Ditto Half-pint Salad Oil
Albert's Sardines
Letchford's Wax Vestas
Whybrow's Mustard
Stiebel's Blue, &c., &c.
For Positive Unreserved Sale.

WEDNESDAY next, the 17th instant.

To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,

Without reserve,
100 cases Whybrow's pint pickles, each 3 dozen
75 ditto ditto quart ditto, each 2 dozen
150 ditto ditto half-pint salad oil, each 4 dozen
100 ditto ditto ½-lb. mustard, each 6 dozen
100 ditto ditto 1-lb ditto, each 3 dozen
100 boxes Stiebel's light thumb blue, each 28 lbs.
30 cases Albert's ½ sardines
10 ditto Soynee's ½ ditto
15 ditto Letchford's wax vestas, assorted.
Terms at sale.

N.B. The auctioneers would request buyers to be punctual in their attendance to the time advertised, as the above will be positively sold to the highest bidders.

1-lb. Salmon
2-lb. ditto
1-lb. Lobsters
2-lb. ditto.

For Positive Unreserved Sales, WEDNESDAY next, the 17th instant.

To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Country Buyers and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,

Ex Transatlantic,
15 cases Charles Wix and Son's 1-lb. salmon, each 4 dozen
16 cases ditto ditto, 2-lb. ditto, each 2 dozen
30 casks William Underwood and Co.'s 1-lb. lobsters
10 casks ditto ditto, 2-lbs. ditto.
Ex Southern Cross,
13 casks William Underwood and Co.'s 1-lb. lobsters
5 casks ditto ditto, 2-lb. ditto.
Terms at sale.

Sinclair's Hams
Ditto Bacon
Redgate's Cheeses.
New goods now landing ex Neville.

For Auction Sale, WEDNESDAY next, 17th instant.

To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Country Buyers
To Cheesemongers and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,

Ex Neville,
S in diamond,
10 casks Sinclair's hams
8 cases ditto bacon, middles
8 ditto ditto ditto, bellies
15 ditto Redgate's cheese.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 19th instant.

White Lead
Paints
Whiting
Oils
Glue
Dry Colours
Patent Dryers, &c.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, on FRIDAY next, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,

15 casks best white lead, in 14 and 28 lb. kegs
6 ditto ditto black paint
6 ditto ditto green ditto
3 ditto ditto patent dryers
2 ditto ditto yellow ochre
50 ditto ditto whiting, each about 3 cwt.
100 drums raw and boiled linseed oil
50 ditto colza oil
6 casks glue
20 kegs red lead
30 casks assorted dry colours, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Manila Rope.
Europe ditto.
Canvas.
Tarpaulins.

For positive Unreserved Sale, FRIDAY NEXT, the 19th instant.

To Ship Chandlers.
To Ironmongers.
To Steam Companies.
To Shippers.
To Speculators.
To Tent Makers.
To Merchants and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, on FRIDAY next, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,

WP over F,
Invoice of Frost, Brothers', celebrated Manila rope, viz.:—
6 coils 4 inch
6 ditto 3¾ ditto
6 ditto 3½ ditto
8 ditto 3¼ ditto
12 ditto 3 ditto
12 ditto 2¾ ditto
12 ditto 2½ ditto
12 ditto 2¼ ditto
12 ditto 2 ditto
12 ditto 1¾ ditto
12 ditto 1½ ditto
4 ditto 27 thread points
4 ditto 24 ditto
4 ditto 21 ditto
Total net weight, 11 tons 13 cwt. 3 qrs.
Invoice of John Morgan's Europe rope.
2 coils 3½-inch
2 ditto 3¼ ditto
2 ditto 3 ditto
3 ditto 2¾ ditto
2 ditto 2½ ditto
3 ditto 2¼ ditto
2 ditto 2 ditto
2 ditto 1¾ ditto.
Invoice of white Manila rope.
1 coil 4 inch
6 ditto 2¾ ditto
5 ditto 2½ ditto
2 ditto 2¼ ditto
2 ditto 2 ditto
2 ditto 18 thread.
Invoice of all long flax canvas.
21 bolts No. 1
21 ditto 2
27 ditto 3
9 ditto 4
15 ditto 5
13 ditto 6
Invoice of oiled tarpaulins,
12 tarpaulins, 18 x 14
12 ditto, 20 x 16
12 ditto, 21 x 15
12 ditto, 22 x 16
12 ditto, 22 x 18
12 ditto, 24 x 20.
Terms at sale.

The auctioneers would beg to direct the especial attention of all parties whom it may concern to the above choice lot of goods, being all of a very superior quality, and in the market for positive unreserved sale. Intending purchasers are particularly requested to inspect the same prior to the day of sale, and also to be punctual in attendance to the time advertised, viz., 11 o'clock a.m., as the instructions are to sell to the highest bidder.

---

10 lb. Woolpacks
3 Bales, each 100.

On account of whom it may concern.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George street, THIS DAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,

WM&Co,
3 bales, each 100, 10 lb. woolpacks.
Terms at sale.

Findlater's Stout.
50 Casks.
To Wine and Spirit Merchants
To Publicans
To Storekeepers and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,

50 casks Findlater's Dublin stout, each 4 dozen.
Terms at sale.

Fat Wethers. Fat Wethers. Fat Wethers.

At the Homebush Sale Yards, on WEDNESDAY, 17th September, at a quarter before 11 o'clock sharp.

THOMAS DAWSON has received instructions from N. C. Phillips, Esq., to sell by auction, as above,

1310 prime fat wethers, in lots to suit purchasers.

These sheep are from the flocks of W. Bradley, Esq., and are reported as very good.

Prize Bullocks. Prize Bullocks.

THOMAS DAWSON has received instructions from Stephen Scholey, Esq., to sell by auction, at his new Depot, on THURSDAY, 18th September, at 12 o'clock punctually,

3 splendid prize bullocks.

These cattle, fattened by — Wyndham, Esq., Dalwood, Hunter's River, supposed to weigh over 1000 lbs. each, are now on view at the Depot, George-street South.

Parramatta.
Neat and Profitable Freehold,
Comprising a pretty Verandah Cottage, Flower, and Kitchen Gardens, &c., &c.

MR. J. F. STAFF has received instructions to sell by auction, to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, 20th instant, at the premises, in Grose-street East,

That well-built and compact cottage and land known as Love's property, at present in beautiful order, and let to a respectable and well-paying tenant.

The property is described as allotment No. 2 of section No. 16, bounded on the east by Crummie's allotment 228 links; on the north-west 50 links; on the west 227 links, and on the south by Grose-street seventy-nine links, containing 23 perches, more or less, in the parish of the Field of Mars.

The cottage is brick built, with flagged verandah, contains four rooms, detached kitchen, &c. The property is insured and the title guaranteed.

Terms at sale, which commences at 12 o'clock.

Mr. J. F. STAFF will sell, immediately after the above, at the same place, a timber carriage, saw-table, circular saws, large wheels, &c. The whole without reserve.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from the proprietor to sell by auction, on THURSDAY, 18th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 12 o'clock,

200 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from Mr. John Healy to sell by auction, on THURSDAY, 18th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 12 o'clock,

116 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from James White, Esq., to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, on THURSDAY, the 18th September, at 12 o'clock,

1340 very prime wethers, in lots to suit purchasers.

Buyers, Buyers, Buyers.

MR. WILLIAM TINDALL has received instructions from John Blackstone, Esq., to sell at Mr. John Fullagar's Yards, on THURSDAY next, 17th of September, at 12 o'clock,

107 head of prime fat cattle, in one or more lots.

Penrith.
For Sale a new seven-roomed weatherboard Verandah Cottage, with Building Allotment adjoining.

MR. WILLIAM TINDALL has received instructions from Mr. John Walker to sell by public auction, on the ground, on MONDAY, 22nd of September, at 11 o'clock,

A new seven-roomed weatherboard verandah cottage, with two detached kitchens, store-room, sheds, piggery, &c., &c. The above property is situated in Henry-street, on the heights of Penrith, about ten minutes' walk from the Railway Station, and is one of the best sites in the town for private residences, commanding a view of the whole of the town and Railway Station, with the charming Nepean and Blue Mountains in the back ground.

This land has a frontage to Henry-street of 81 feet 6 inches, with a depth of 225 feet 6 inches, and is enclosed in front with a palisading, and the other boundary with a substantial new fence.

The whole of this block will be offered in one lot, either with or without furniture.

After which will be offered a splendid large building allotment, adjoining the above property, having a frontage to Henry-street of 121 feet by a depth of 225 feet 6 inches, and is surrounded with a substantial three-railed fence.

This valuable property is now brought into the market in consequence of the proprietor intending to leave the district, and is highly recommended to intending purchasers as a safe and must be lucrative investment.

Title guaranteed.
Terms at sale.
11 o'clock sharp.

Penrith.
For Sale, TUESDAY, 23rd September, at 11 o'clock.

The well-known Railway Hotel.

MR. WILLIAM TINDALL has received instructions from Mr. John Wallace to sell by public auction, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 23rd of September, at 11 o'clock,

The well-known Railway Hotel, situate in High-street, in the heart of the town of Penrith, and now in full trade.

The house contains—
A large bar and fixtures
A large tap-room
A large dining-room
2 large parlours
6 bedrooms
A large spirit store
A large kitchen and oven
A pantry, and
Stabling for twelve horses.

The premises has a frontage to High-street of 54 feet by a depth of 198 feet, and is all enclosed with a paling fence.

In offering the above property for sale, the auctioneer begs leave to call the attention of persons who are desirous of investing money not to miss this opportunity, as it is very certain that such another chance will not readily be presented in this town.

The house is now in full trade, and doing an excellent business, and is offered for sale in consequence of the proprietor being compelled, from ill-health, to retire from the business. The furniture can be taken at a valuation, at the option of the purchaser, and the stock-in-trade at cost price.

Title guaranteed.
Terms, very liberal, at sale.

Station for Sale in the Murrumbidgee District.

J. H. CLOUGH and CO. have received instructions from the Executors of the late Henry Osborne, Esq., to sell part of that well-known Station, called Urandaline, near Wagga Wagga, being part of Brookong,

The run comprises nearly a square block, containing about 120 square miles of boree and box country, lying in the district between the Billibong and Colombo Creeks, and the River Murrumbidgee, and is well grassed, and watered by the Urana Creek passing through the whole length, and is otherwise plentifully watered by substantial dams.

There are six shepherd's huts on the station.

The sheep run on this station in flocks of from 2000 to 2600 sheep, and it is capable of carrying 12,000 sheep in all seasons.

Full particulars may be had on application to J. H. CLOUGH and CO., at their Wool Stores, Melbourne.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales
Sheriff's Office, Sydney 27th August, 1862.
JAMES CORNELIUS PETERS v. JAMES BROWN.

ON FRIDAY, the 19th day of September next, at noon, at the Commercial Hotel, King-street, Sydney, unless this writ be previously satisfied, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction,

All the right, title, and interest (other than the equity of redemption) of the above-named defendant, James Brown, of, in, and to eleven allotments of land, situate at West Ballina, Richmond River, in the colony of New South Wales, being allotments No. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 of section number seven, containing each two roods; allotments No. 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 of section number seven, containing each two roods and six perches; and allotment No. 3 of section number two, containing two acres one rood and thirty-five perches—being grants from the Crown to the said James Brown.

LAW.

BATHURST CRIMINAL COURT.

(Abridged from the Free Press.)

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9.

BEFORE Sir Alfred Stephen, C.J.

Cum Fat and Ah Chong were indicted for breaking into the post-office at Sofala, on the 21st of July last, and stealing therefrom one hundred £10 notes, one hundred £5 notes, and one hundred £1 notes, the property of the Postmaster-General. A second count charged the prisoners with receiving the said notes, knowing them to have been stolen. The prisoners pleaded not guilty, and were defended by Mr. Stephen. Charles Graham Smith deposed as follows: —I was in the post-office on the 21st July; I locked the doors about ten o'clock at night; my residence is a few yards from the office; about three o'clock in the morning I heard a noise; I rose and perceived that the office window was open; it had been opened by a person inserting his hand and taking out a screw which kept the sashes closed; the under sash was thrown up; I left the mail bags sealed and ready for despatch in the morning; I made a list of registered letters, there were twenty-three; one was addressed to Mr. Saunders from Tambaroora; there was also one addressed to William Crego, Sydney; that was registered by Mr. James Read Maxwell, Sofala; several others were named which were all enclosed in the mailbag for transmission. Henry Simmons said: I am a storekeeper, and live at Bald Hills, near Tambaroora; I registered and posted a letter about the 20th July, addressed to Mr. Saunders; there were fifteen £1 notes in it; I took down the numbers of the notes; there was one note No. 195,558 on the Oriental Bank, Sydney; the note produced is one of the three I posted. James Read Maxwell said: I am a storekeeper at Sofala; I posted and registered a letter on the 21st July, addressed to William Crego, Sydney; I did not send two letters on the same day to the same person; that letter contained five £10 notes; the note produced is one of them; I know it by the figures 10 and 12 being written on the back. Walter William Millet said: I am a storekeeper at the Turon; I posted and registered a letter on the 21st of July, addressed to the Joint Stock Bank, Bathurst, it contained five £5 notes; I took down the numbers of the notes before I posted them; I have seen one of the notes since, the note produced is the one. Edward Shortill, being sworn, said: I posted and registered a letter on the 21st July, it was addressed to John Colthard, and contained money—four £5 and four £10 notes; the two £5 notes produced are two of the four I posted. Alexander Forbes, serjeant of police at Sofala, arrested Cum Fat on the 26th, and Ah Chong on the 28th of July. Deposed: On the evening of the 26th I was taking the number of some of the notes supposed to have been stolen; I asked Mr. Mendell to show me the notes that he had taken that day; he produced the £1 note now in the court; he said he had received it from a person; I then went to the house of Cum Fat; he is a Chinese storekeeper; I had known him a few months previously; I called him into Mr. Mendell's place, and shewed him the note; I told him it was a stolen one; and I asked him how he got it; he said he had sold one ounce of gold that day to a Chinaman and received the note in part payment; he said he would not know the Chinaman again; he said he did not know where he lived, but he thought up the river; I then arrested him on suspicion of having robbed the Post Office; I know a Chinaman named A Lee; I received a note from him in the Court House, on the 28th; the note produced is the one; the prisoner was present then; A Lee said he had got it from another Chinaman who was present; the other Chinaman said he had got £17 from the prisoner to buy gold with; Cum Fat then admitted that he had given the £17 for that purpose; when being taken to the watch-house again, prisoner said he could identify the Chinaman who had lent him some money, and named Ah Chong; when I arrested Ah Chong he said nothing till he got to the lock-up; when there Cum Fat said he was the man from whom he got the money; they had some conversation together in Chinese; the interpreter was there, and checked Cum Fat for trying to persuade Ah Chong to say he had only lent him £40 when he had lent him £55; I had another conversation with Ah Chong; I went to him to the lock-up on the 31st and told him that if he was not the actual thief he had nothing to fear; he said he found the £55 in the bush when looking for horses; he pointed out the spot where he said he had found the notes in the ridges opposite the township; he said he had found five £10 notes and five £1 notes, and had lent them to Cum Fat. By other witnesses, notes were produced that had been received from Cum Fat and Ah Chong, which were identified as part of the money stolen. Ah Chong had also confessed to Ah See (one of his countrymen), that he had robbed the post-office. Mr. Stephen, having addressed the jury for the defence of Cum Fat, his Honor having summed up, the jury retired and returned a verdict of guilty of receiving. Sentence deferred.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

Margaretta Ryan Maroney, a girl about fifteen years of age, was indicted for the wilful murder of her infant child, at Winburndale Creek, on the 2nd of June last. After a short trial, the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against the prisoner, with a strong recommendation to the merciful consideration of the Court, on account of her youth. His Honor, addressing himself in a very feeling manner to the prisoner, sentenced her to two years' imprisonment with hard labour in Bathurst gaol, and remarked that he had spoken with the Police Magistrate on the subject, and every requisite attention would be paid to her during the period of her incarceration.

Henry Clarke, convicted of committing an unnatural offence, was sentenced to imprisonment, with hard labour, on the roads or other public works of the colony, for the term of two years; and at the expiration of that period to find sureties, himself in £100 and two sureties in £50 each, to be of good behaviour for the period of two further years.

Alick the Greek, indicted for the committal of a rape on a child only four years of age, was remanded to next assizes, and the witnesses bound over to give evidence.

Michael Murray, indicted for committing a rape upon Penelope Chalmers, on the 26th of December 1861, at Cherry Tree Hill, was acquitted, the evidence being of a very conflicting and contradictory nature. The woman swore, however, that she had been robbed as well as violated, and the prisoner was remanded in order that another information might be filed against him, charging him with the robbery.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11.

Thomas Walsh was indicted for shooting at one Henry Wood, with intent to kill him, at Fort Bourke, on the 18th of March last. A second count charged the prisoner with shooting at the said Henry Wood with intent to do him some grievous bodily harm. From the evidence of Wood, who is a sawyer, it appeared that he was working at Fort Bourke, on the 11th of March, when the prisoner came up and asked me if I knew him; I said yes I had seen him before; he said he had come to settle me; he had a revolver in one hand and a pistol in the other; he said, I had said that he had committed sodomy; he said I said so six years ago, and he had followed ever since to find me; I said I had never said anything about him; he said I had, and at once shot me in the shoulder, near the collar bone; he cocked the pistol again and said he had a good mind to give me the full contents; I then got out of the pit and got a drink of cold water and washed the wound; the prisoner said don't do that it might have been worse; had to go to Dubbo to see a medical man as there was not one at Fort Bourke; did not see a doctor until about four months after the occurrence; there was a hole where the bullet went in, and the hole was probed by a settler, to the depth of six inches; the bullet is in my body; I had known prisoner about six years before and am quite certain that he is the man who shot me; suffered severely from the wound and have not been able to work but very little since. By his Honor: I had never quarrelled with the prisoner, nor preferred any charge against him; nor did I know what he was alluding to; I saw the revolver in his hand; I saw also the smoke, and felt a cold shiver run through me, but I did not hear the report. The prisoner, in his defence, said that on the day named he went up to the pit where the prosecutor was at work; the prosecutor was very saucy and abusive, and he (prisoner) shot him, not with any intention of killing him; he fired the pistol in anger. His Honor having summed up, the jury returned a verdict of guilty. Sentence—seven years' hard labour on the roads or other public works of the colony.

Mr. Leonard Prendergast was sworn in before his Honor as an attorney and proctor of the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE A. Cheeke, Esq., Judge, and a jury of four.

COLESON V. MORTIMER.

This was an action for breach of warranty given on the sale of twenty tierces of beef, defendant agreeing to take them back and pay the freight if they were not good and sound. The beef was placed on board the Ellen Lewis; several tierces were opened on the voyage to Otago and back, but a large portion of it was thrown overboard on account of it being unfit for food. Thirteen tierces were brought back and offered to defendant, who refused to accept them, and they were stored at his risk. For the defence it was attempted to be shown that one cask was opened and inspected by the captain of the vessel, who approved of it, and that defendant offered to open the remainder, which was declined. The jury found a verdict for plaintiff, £39 12s. 6d. Mr. Mitford for plaintiff; Mr Windeyer for defendant.

HOWELL V. M'MILLAN.

This was an action for false imprisonment and for slander. Plaintiff was employed by Mr. George Clarke, to quarry for the foundation of a store adjoining his premises at the Circular Quay, which are now tenanted by defendant. In the course of his work plaintiff let off several blasts, and did some damage to the adjoining house, and frightened the inmates. Defendant complained at the Water Police Office, and was referred to the Mayor and to the City Solicitor. On the 24th July last, he told plaintiff if he let off any more blasts he would give him in custody for endangering the lives of his wife and family. Plaintiff replied that he had an authority from the City Surveyor, and that at six o'clock in the evening he should fire one off. At the time named, or shortly after, the blast was let off, and plaintiff was given into custody, but bailed out within an hour afterwards. The words complained of were, that plaintiff was a fool and would think nothing of taking a false oath to save Clarke. They were sworn by plaintiff to have been spoken by defendant, but denied by the latter. The Judge told the jury plaintiff was entitled to a verdict for the false imprisonment, but in estimating damages they were to take all the circumstances into consideration; as to the slander they were to determine on the contradictory evidence, and, if they believed the words were spoken, was it on an occasion when the plaintiff's character was not likely to suffer? The jury found for the plaintiff damages £3, for the imprisonment, and for the defendant as to the slander. Mr. Simpson for plaintiff; Mr. Windeyer for defendant.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE the Chief Commissioner.

Certificates of discharge were granted, without opposition, on the usual affidavits—his Honor having ascertained that the requirements of the law had been complied with—to John K. Badford, John Wood, and Charles A. Lindon.

The following cases were struck out, no one appearing—Henry Twist, James Thompson, Edwin C. Williams, and James Morris.

SURRENDERS.

James Bourne, of Newcastle, late of Wollombi, smith. Liabilities, £89 7s. 6d. Assets, £25 6s. Deficit, £64 1s. 6d.—Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

Thomas Francis M'Gauran, of Palmer-street, Sydney, now a confinee for debt in Darlinghurst gaol, surgeon. Liabilities, £386 16s. 6d. Assets, £5. Deficit, £381 16s. 6d.—Mr. Perry, official assignee.

Elizabeth Nutt, late of Lyons-terrace, Sydney, a confinee in H. M. gaol, Darlinghurst. Liabilities, £659 4s. 11d. Assets, £72 14s. 4d. Deficit, £586 10s. 7d.—Mr. Morris, official assignee.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE the Mayor, and the Police Magistrate; with Messrs. Hogg, Day, Raymond, Birrell, and Peden.

Thomas Connolly, for riotous conduct (being drunk) in a public place, was ordered to pay 10s. penalty, or to be imprisoned forty-eight hours.

Eliza Stewart and James Barron, for disorderly conduct in the Police Court yard, were sentenced to pay 20s. each, or to be imprisoned seven days.

Catherine Egan, convicted of having in a public place made use of obscene language, was sentenced to pay a penalty of 20s., or to be imprisoned seven days.

Joseph Murphy, having wilfully broken a square of glass in the window of one John Bellamy, was ordered to pay 3s. 6d., the amount of damage, or to be imprisoned twenty-four hours.

Sarah Jones and Mary Maher, vagrants, were sentenced to be imprisoned seven days.

William Morissey and John Bennett, charged with having, on the 29th ultimo, stolen from the dwelling of Martin Kenny one coat, valued at 30s., elected to be summarily tried, and were found guilty. To be imprisoned with hard labour three calendar months.

Four persons were fined 5s. each, with 2s. 6d. costs in each case, on conviction of having allowed cows, their property, to stray in public places.

Two females were found guilty of using insulting words; one was fined 5s., and the other 1s., with 5s. 6d. costs.

Ann Chalmers was fined 5s., for having assaulted Maria Keene.

The rest of the summons cases were either dismissed for want of merit, struck out for want of prosecution, or postponed.

[The police reporter desires to correct an error into which he was yesterday led. Seeing that about a score out of about two dozen cases on the summons paper had been postponed, he inquired the reason, and was informed that in consequence of the absence of two clerks, on subpoena, at the District Court, it had been found impossible to proceed with the business of the Summons Court. Being aware that the Police Magistrate and two clerks of the department were in attendance at the Supreme Court, the statement, being probable, was relied upon; but the fact is, that a clerk was detached from other duty for the Summons Court, so long as the sitting magistrate thought proper to remain. It may not perhaps be of any consequence, but he is desirous to avoid the appearance of wilful misrepresentation.]

WATER POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate and Mr. J. Cooper.

Margaret Smith, found drunk and riotous in Kent-street, was fined 10s., or to be imprisoned for twenty-four hours.

Frederick Rentz, apprehended for sleeping in the open air (between some timbers on the Circular Quay), stated before the Court that he did not drink; he was quite right in his intellect. In default of sureties for his good behaviour, he was sent to gaol (for medical treatment) for fourteen days.

David M'Donald, a seaman, for indecently exposing his person in Phillip-street, was fined 20s., or to be imprisoned for three days.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

IN EQUITY.—Before his Honor the Primary Judge, at 11 o'clock. Motions and petitions; Jobbins v. Styles, further directions and costs.

MASTER'S OFFICE.—Clode v. Galley, minutes; Macdonald v. Gurning, taxation; Mockett v. Mockett, taxation; Clode v. Galley, minutes; Fletcher v. Hellyer, minutes; Riordan v. Hellyer, general advertisements of sale; Ritchie v. Price, plaintiff's charge.

SYDNEY DISTRICT COURT.

CAUSE LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Cross v. Sly (issue from Supreme Court)	Morris v. Samuel
Mackenzie v. Callaghan	Price v. Bunting
Davies v. Spyer	Banks v. Hayes
Blake v. Huffman	Stuart v. Mylrea
Same v. Hampton	Wilson v. Mylrea
Bunting v. Hanson	Carroll v. Saker
	Moroney v. Grimes.

NOTICE TO JURORS.—The jurors summoned for to-day are hereby informed that they will not be required to attend.

GLEN QUINN, September 12.—Our correspondent states that on the Lower Namoi and Dawson Rivers rain is sadly wanted. About full moon there were some showers, and indications of a continuance; but our hopes were doomed to disappointment; after a few hours it cleared away, and the night again became frosty. The lambing and, in fact, stock generally are suffering much. A gentleman from the Big River called here yesterday, who informed me that the appearance of the country on the Upper Namoi is much better than any part he has travelled, and that is not saying much on behalf of either. I had a letter from the Barwan near the junction of the Namoi, describing the country as being in a miserable state for want of rain. Shearing is retarded in consequence, and will be late this season. Truly the squatters, if things do not soon mend, will have no ordinary difficulties to contend with, at least in this district. Rain, copious and soon, is the only thing that will set all to rights. Should it not come in all September, the condition of our situation will be bad indeed, in fact, ruinous to not a few. At the present moment there is not the slightest prospect, and what is worse, a dry easterly wind is blowing; stock walking over what little feed there is, destroying more than they consume, the grass being dried up almost to hay. Back water has entirely disappeared; indeed, I have not seen the country all around look so miserable these many years. I have just heard that rain has fallen copiously at Gunnedah.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. ROBERT DREWELL are invited to attend the funeral of his deceased daughter, ANNIE; to move from his residence, No. 186, Cumberland-street, TO-MORROW (Thursday) MORNING, at 8 o'clock precisely. JAMES CURTIS, undertaker, 59, Hunter-street.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. DAVID WOODHAMS are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of his late beloved wife, LUCY RICHARDSON; to move from her late residence, Newtown, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter-past 3 o'clock. THOMAS HILL, undertaker, 99, Parramatta-street.

SYDNEY MUSIC HALL.—Ex NEVILLE. ERARD'S, COLLARD'S, BROADWOOD'S, KIRKMAN'S, MURPHY'S, CADBY'S, and ZEITTER'S Pianofortes, in elegant walnut and rosewood, combining all the latest improvements, from £30 upwards.

HARMONIUMS, by ALEXANDRE, EVANS, WHEATSTONE, and CADBY.

The Drawing-room, Church, Cottage, and School Harmonium, from 1 to 22 stops; also 4, 4½, and 5 octave, at reduced prices. Illustrated lists forwarded on application.

BOOSEY'S and DISTIN'S Military Instruments. Case and Wheatstone's, and Anglo-German Concertinas.

Ex Mail, NEW and POPULAR MUSIC by all the favourite and established composers of the day in songs, duets, pianoforte arrangements, and dance music; all the music from the popular operetta, "The Waterman;" also, the favourite song "Some one to Love."

Musical instruments tuned and repaired.

J. H. ANDERSON, 360, George-street.

OPERA SEASON.—Ex BOMBAY.—The songs in the Lily of Killarney, and the operas now performing, &c.

PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, by the best makers, in rosewood, walnut, and mahogany.

MILITARY INSTRUMENTS, and music for large or small bands.

BURLESQUE GALOP, as performed by the Band of the XII Regiment, price 2s. 6d.

REPAIRING.—Musical instruments of all kinds repaired on the premises.

MOSS, 5, Hunter-street.

EX LOCHIEL.—Now landing a large shipment of AUCHER'S celebrated Pianofortes, in elegant rosewood and walnut, from 45 to 70 guineas.

Ex Neville.—Just unpacked D'ALMAINE'S cottage Pianofortes, from £30 to 40 guineas.

Ex Lochiel—COLLARD and COLLARD'S rosewood cottage Pianofortes, in the newest and most elegant designs.

Ex late shipments—ERARD'S grand Pianos; also, BROADWOOD'S, MURPHY'S, and CADBY'S cottage Pianos, in great variety.

ERARD'S oblique and cottage Pianos, in rosewood and walnut, daily expected per Concordia.

ALEXANDRE'S HARMONIUMS, from the cheapest model upwards, for sale at reduced prices.

NEW MUSIC in great variety, from the principal London houses.

VIOLINS, from fifteen shillings to thirty pounds each.

ROMAN Violin, Violoncello, Guitar, and Harp Strings, imported from Italy direct, wholesale and retail.

W. H. PALING, agent for Erard, 83, Wynyard-square, Sydney.

PIANOS for SALE or HIRE, with option of purchase, W. H. PALING, 83, Wynyard-square.

BROADWOOD and SONS' GRAND PIANOS.—These instruments are very admirable specimens of their manufacture, and possess all the fine qualities of tone, solidity, and simplicity of construction for which their pianos are so celebrated.

Cottage Pianos, just landed, ex Stornoway and Lochiel, very chaste and beautiful instruments, in walnut and rosewood. W. KING, 71, Market-street.

FAVORITE SONGS and DUETS in Verdi's Il Trovatore—

Ah I have sigh'd to rest ("Ah che la morte"), 2s 6d
Breeze of the night ("D'amor sul ali rosee"), 2s 6d
Home to our mountains (Duet) 2s 6d
In the combat ("Mal reggardo"), 2s 6d
Ah yes thou'rt mine ("Ah si ben mio"), 2s 6d
Tempest of the heart ("Il balen"), 2s 6d
Weeping behold me at thy feet (Duet), 2s 6d.
J. R. CLARKE'S Music Repository, 356, George-street

NEW GOODS ex mail steamer.—FRANCIS GILES and COMPANY have much pleasure in inviting the attention of their customers and the ladies generally to the very choice assortment of new goods ex the above late arrival, consisting of

A beautiful assortment of millinery and crinoline bonnets feathers, flowers, &c.
A choice assortment of lace, tissue, and other new shawls
Black glace and lace mantles
French printed muslins
Lace and muslin setts, chemisettes
Collars and sleeves
Honiton lace coiffeurs
Bridal squares
French kid gloves
Black glace silks
A beautiful assortment of rich French silks, Exhibition patterns.

Denison House, 376, 378, and 380, George-street.

FRENCH Merinoes, twenty different shades, at 1s 11d
Flounced muslins, 16 yards, 5s 11d, worth 12s 6d
French muslins, new shades and small patterns, 6¾d
French wove stays, 2s 11d, usual price 4s 9d
Bonnets and hats, 1s 11d, worth 5s 6d
Carpets, druggets, yard half wide, 2s 11d, usual price 5s 6d
Wide width checked silks, 1s 11d, worth 4s 6d
French satins, 1s 11d; Irish poplins, 1s 11d
Muslins robes for evening wear, 8s 6d, worth 15s 6d
French kid gloves, white, 1s, worth 2s 6d
Parasols, lined, 3s 11d, cost in France 12s 6d
Muslin setts, at 2s 11d and 3s 11d, worth 5s 6d
Linen sets, 1s; French flowers, 1s 6d the bunch
300 pieces lenoes, 12 yards, 1s 11d, worth 4s 6d
Three thousand yards shepherd plaid, 12½d, worth 2s 9d

The above goods were bought last week at auction, from the assigned estate of Mr. Broughton, Newcastle, for cash. Ladies will do well in purchasing at Lincolnshire House, 703, George-street.

THE LATE CALAMITOUS FIRE!—PUBLIC NOTICE.—The WONDERFUL SUCCESS attendant on the GRAND SALE of VALUABLE DRAPERY, DAMAGED by the late DISASTROUS FIRE, on the Premises of RICHARD GRIFFITHS, 86, King-street, has enabled the proprietor to dispose of the RETAIL portion of damaged goods earlier than anticipated and he has now the pleasure of announcing to the Ladies of Sydney, and the Public generally, that the DAMAGED WHOLESALE STOCK is now being submitted for

PUBLIC DISPOSAL,
AT
MARVELLOUS LOW PRICES,
RICHARD GRIFFITHS, 86, King-street.

THE LATE FIRE.—The WHOLESALE STOCK, DAMAGED by the late disastrous fire, now on SALE. RICHARD GRIFFITHS, 86, King street.

THE LATE FIRE.—SILKS.—Rich Black Patent Glace SILKS, 24 inches wide, 2s. 11d per yard, worth 4s. 6d.

RICHARD GRIFFITHS, 86, King-street.

THE LATE FIRE.—SILKS, £5000 worth of Rich Black Patent Glace's and Lyons Ducapes, now on view, from 2s 6d. per yard, at RICHARD GRIFFITHS, 86, King-street.

THE LATE FIRE.—BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS. Upwards of (£5000) five thousand pounds worth slightly damaged by the late disastrous fire, will be submitted to the public sale THIS DAY.

RICHARD GRIFFITHS, 86, King-street.

THE LATE FIRE.—SHAWLS.—The Princess Alice shawl, 14s. 9d.
The Tamerlane ditto, 15s. 9d.
The new embroidered ditto, 17s. 6d.
The Exhibition shawl, a beautiful production, 21s.
Plain Llama ditto, very fine, 12s 9d.
Black lace squares in Brussels, Maltese and applique, 21s.

RICHARD GRIFFITHS, 86, King-street.

THE LATE FIRE.—MANTLES.—Ladies' rich black Glace Mantles, in all the modern designs, richly trimmed, from 18s. 9d.

RICHARD GRIFFITHS, 86, King-street.

THE LATE FIRE.—DRESSES.—New Mohairs, 6½d per yard

Grenadine mohairs, 7s 11d the dress

The new challi mohair, 11s 6d ditto, worth 25s.

Our stock of the above comprises a most varied assortment, in all the latest novelties, at half the original price.

RICHARD GRIFFITHS, 86, King-street.

THE LATE FIRE.—
Calicoes
Prints
Flannels
Blankets
Quilts
Sheetings
Table linens
Hollands
Towellings

Now on SALE, at less than manufacturers' cost, being the WHOLESALE STOCK DAMAGED by the late disastrous fire.

RICHARD GRIFFITHS, 86, King-street.

THE LATE FIRE.—The undersigned respectfully intimate that, owing to the great sacrifice on DAMAGED GOODS, everything will be sold for cash. Doors open each day at 10 o'clock, and closed at 6—Saturdays excepted.

RICHARD GRIFFITHS, 86, King-street.

ALARMING and EXTENSIVE FIRE in George-street.—Great SALE of DAMAGED GOODS, at AUSTRALIA HOUSE, 404, George-street.—JOHN SKINNER is again obliged to announce to the public that in consequence of the very extensive and alarming Fire that took place on the night of the 27th instant, next door to him, that he has had a very large amount of his valuable stock of silks, shawls, mantles, dresses, flannels, blankets, sheetings, longcloths, table linen, hosiery, and fancy goods, damaged by water, occasioned by his very close proximity to the immediate scene of this lamented disaster, and through the efforts of the firemen to arrest the further spread of the devastating element which threatened to devour his premises—the roof having been on fire in several places. J. S. would particularly call the attention of the public to the fact that most of the stock damaged consists of recent shipments of NEW SPRING GOODS, principally of his own importation, ex Spirit of the North, Bellesima, and Crest of the Wave.

The whole will be brought forward and offered at PRICES REGARDLESS OF COST, the object being to realise as quickly as possible, and to effect a speedy and equitable adjustment with the parties concerned.

The establishment has been closed since the fire, to properly classify and mark the goods, and the sale will be continued on WEDNESDAY, at 10 o'clock, when only a limited number of customers will be allowed into the shop at one time, so that all the confusion attendant on the last sale will be prevented, and all persons properly waited upon.

REMEMBER, WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock.

Australia House, 404, George-street.

THE LATE DESTRUCTIVE FIRE in George-street, at AUSTRALIA HOUSE, No. 404.

FIRE in George-street.—SKINNER'S Great Sale of Damaged Goods resumed this day.

THE DESTRUCTIVE FIRE at Australia House, 404, George-st. £12,000 worth of Drapery damaged.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS.—The whole stock at SKINNER'S, on SALE, at fabulous prices.

LONGCLOTHS, Shirtings, Flannels, Counterpanes, all damaged by the late Fire.

HOTEL-KEEPERS should secure some of the soiled table linen, towelling, grasscloths, at SKINNER'S.

HOUSEKEEPERS are invited to see the goods now on SALE, at SKINNER'S, in George-street.

LADIES Requiring Dress Materials can save 50 per cent. by purchasing at SKINNER'S in George-st.

MANTLES and SHAWLS at half cost can be procured at SKINNER'S Great Sale, 404, George-street.

SKINNER'S Great Sale commences again THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock. Australia House, 404, George-street.

NOVELTIES in SCARFS, TIES, and COLLARS.—Folding scarfs, in oriental stripes, &c.
Eureka scarf, ditto ditto
Improved eureka scarfs
Prince Alfred's Own Scarf (a novelty for rings)
Tom Thumb ties, in black and white
Tom Thumb ties, fancy checks, stripes, spots, &c.
Eglinton ties (four-fold without lining), in black, white, and fancy colours
Regent ties, a splendid assortment
Collars—Exhibition, royal sicilian, tunis, don, prince, and many others
Rings for the new scarfs—cameos, photographs, enamelled and plated.

LEWIS (late Pillet), French Glove Depot, 10 Hunter-street.

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS (genuine), 42s. the half dozen. LEWIS (late Pillet), French Glove Depot, 10, Hunter-street.

FOR SALE.—A Clothier and Outfitter leaving for the diggings, desires to dispose of his BUSINESS, stock, &c., situated in the best part of the city. Incoming, about £100. GEORGE SMITH and CO., 140, King-street.

PURCHASED FOR CASH.—Messrs. PERRY, BROTHERS having bought several important and unusually large lots for cash, the following, as enumerated, will be submitted for SALE THIS DAY, Wednesday, 17th:

Black silk dresses, £1 9s full dress
Wide black bright glaces, £1 13s dress
Wide black glaces, superior finish, £1 15s
Wide black glaces, brilliant quality, £1 19s
Wide black glaces, pure Italian silk, £2 5s
Wide black glace silks, Spitalfields manufacture, £2 10s
Also 3 cases unusually rich plain coloured glace silks, in all the fashionable colours
2 cases very choice new pattern brocaded silks, and 1 case French striped and checked glace silks, from £1 12s 6d to 2½ guineas full dress.
One case FOULARD WASHING SILKS, £1 7s. 6d., worth £2 15s. Foulard silks are at present much in demand in London and Paris; and, on account of its LIGHTNESS and DURABILITY, is specially adapted for ladies' wear in this colony.

SERIES OF NEW SHAWLS.

In this fashionable article of costume, PERRY, BROTHERS, have made very extensive purchases, and will exhibit in their SHAWL ROOM, this day and the following days, some select parcels of shawls, as classified below:—

Lyons grenadine SHAWLS, 12s 9d
Briganza tissue SHAWLS, 10s 9d
Llama bordered SHAWLS, 9s 9d
Silk bordered thibet SHAWLS, 12s 6d, 15s 6d
Undulated border SHAWLS, 18s 6d
Cashmere SHAWLS, appendaged black lace
Double thibet SHAWLS, beautiful quality
Plain black and brown llama SHAWLS
Spanish lace and Florence lace SHAWLS
Black and white check mohair SHAWLS, quite new
White and other wedding SHAWLS.
A parcel of valuable cashmere SHAWLS, all at 2 guineas, worth 5 guineas
Also a few MANTLES, very graceful, and of surpassing beauty.

PERRY, BROTHERS, will also show to-day their new productions in FANCY DRESSES, both made and unmade.

Silk warp mohair, 9s 6d full dress
Challi mohair, 7s 9d full dress
Mohair breche, 10s 9d full dress
Marble mohair, 8s 9d full dress
Grenadine, plain and fancy, 12s 6d
Armure checks, 10s 6d full dress
Jasper lustres, 12s 9d full dress
The Grecian cloth, &c.

PERRY, BROTHERS, invite the attention of ladies to the following departments, now replete for the approaching season—namely—the Hosiery, Trimmings, Gloves, Ribbons, Collars, Hair Nets, &c., and to the Millinery, Underclothing, and Stays, in the ladies' rooms.

PERRY, BROTHERS, 92 and 94, King-street.

THE DISASTROUS WAR IN AMERICA, and Extraordinary Advance in Cotton.

The following is an extract from the MANCHESTER GUARDIAN of July 26th, giving the comparative value of cotton on that day, and the same period last year:—

Uplands cotton, fair to good, 18¼d. to 18½d.,—last year, 6¼d. to 8¼d.

New Orleans ditto ditto ditto, 19d. to 19¼d.,—last year, 9d. to 9¼d.

Mobile ditto ditto ditto, 18½d. to 18¾d.,—last year, 8¼d. to 8¾d.

American inferior, 14d. to 16d.,—last year, 5¼d. to 6¼d.

O'DONNELL BATE, and CO., in noticing the above facts, beg to inform their numerous friends and patrons that, previous to the extraordinary advance in the cotton market, they were induced to make heavy purchases in cotton goods, in anticipation of a great rise through the continuation of the American war, and the consequent destruction and decline in cultivation of the staple produce of that country.

O'D., B., and Co., have, therefore, much pleasure in soliciting an inspection of their present stock of

Sheetings, calicos, longcloths
Counterpanes, quilts, dimities
Prints, muslins, &c., &c.,

All of which they have determined to offer at the smallest remunerating profit, thereby giving their patrons the full benefit of their purchases, which must compare most favourably with that of other houses in the trade.

O'DONNELL, BATE, and CO. have received ex late arrivals the first portion of their spring shipments, consisting of

Silks, shawls, mantles
Millinery, hats, bonnets
Dresses, dress materials
Trimmings, fancy goods
Hosiery, gloves, &c., &c.,

Which embrace all the newest styles and fabrics.

The arrival of three cases of Dolfus, Meig, and Co.'s French printed muslins (the best goods imported), bought to our special instructions, will shortly be announced.

O'DONNELL, BATE, and CO., Britannia House, 357, George-street.

YORK STREET WOOLLEN DRAPERY.—Corner of Barrack street.

Ex Neville,

Two cases quite new gentlemanly styles, in summer tweeds and doeskins.

Ex Mail Steamer and Jason,

West of England summer tweeds
Black silk velvet and corded silk vestings
White silk serge, white silk twist
White Marcella quiltings
A complete assortment of best tailors' trimmings; any quantity sold.

SAMUEL SYMONDS, corner of York and Barrack streets.

SHAWLS AND MANTLES.—YOUNG and YEO have just received a large parcel of the above goods, to an inspection of which they most respectfully invite the Ladies of Sydney.

The new Tamative Shawl, 8s. 6d.
The Silk Grenadine ditto, 12s. 9d.
Brown Llama Shawls
Black Llama Shawls
Bordered Mohair Shawls
Frilled Mohair Shawls
Lace Trimmed Mohair Shawls
Mohair Paletots
Lustrine Mantles, in the newest shapes
Ladies' and Children's Jackets, &c.

YOUNG and YEO, 275, Pitt-street.

W. READING, 90, Market-street, begs to call the attention of the public to his new arrivals, ex Neville, consisting of a choice assortment of Berlin wools, needlework, patterns and canvas, worked slippers, cushions, chairs, &c.

The ladies are also informed that the new waved braid, for crochet, is also in stock, and a great variety of the new Marcella work, with suitable braids to complete the same.

Country storekeepers supplied on liberal terms.

W. READING, 90, Market-street.

PAY YOUR TAILOR, and banish unsightly Slops, dear at any price. The enormous success attending the new and equitable system of promptly paying your tailor, has stimulated

HENRY HAYES and CO.

to still further exertions and reductions, as per annexed list, viz.:—

A superior coat, £2 10s.
Ditto, best quality, £3 10s.
Very best black trousers, £1 12s.
Medium ditto, usually called best, £1 7s.
Substantial overcoats, £2 15s.
The guinea trousers, and 70s. suits, of course, in great variety.

Remember, to order, in the first fashion, and cut by the acknowledged best tailors in the colony.

The Veritable HENRY HAYES and CO.,
(Not Pugh's.)
466, George-street, four doors from Market-street.

MATTRESSES MADE and REMADE to ORDER, either at the parties' own residence, in town or suburbs, or at the residence of E. O'N., 118, Clarence-street, between King and Barrack streets; also, a first-class dressmaker, recently from London, per Hotspur, will attend punctually to orders, from parties favouring her with their orders, at the above address. Satisfactory references given.

SELLING OFF.—The great selling off of BOOTS and SHOES still continues with unabated success.

THE Great SELLING OFF is at LAURENCE'S, 796, George-street South, next to Christ Church.

NOW is the time to make your PURCHASES of BOOTS and SHOES.—The proprietors of Commerce Hall, 788, George-street South, having disposed of the business to Mr. W. H. WATSON, are now selling off the whole of their superior stock. No prices are published, as they only tend to mislead; but come and judge for yourselves, and you will at once see where to lay out your money to advantage. Be particular in noting the address. Commerce Hall, next to the Emerald Isle Hotel, No. 788.

WANTED, a BUYER for a first-class Billiard Table. Everything complete to begin business. Terms, half cash, half credit. ALLAN and HILLS, auctioneers, Pitt-street, opposite Union Bank.

HAY.—Prime Adelaide Oaten Hay, ex Lady Ebrington. W. WRIGHT, Pacific Wharf.

RYE BREAD (Roggen Brod), and German Rusks. A. SHADLER, baker, 69, Hunter-street.

70 RAMS, pure bred, near Mudgee, for SALE by HENRY BEIT, 5, Wynyard-street.

1000 MAIDEN EWES, first class, near Mudgee, for SALE by HENRY BEIT, 5, Wynyard-st.

APARTMENTS vacant, with Board. Miss DIGAN'S, 186, Prince-street, top of Church-hill.

A COMFORTABLE HOME for a respectable Mechanic; terms, 18s. per week. 146, Gloucester-street.

A Furnished BEDROOM TO LET, for a single gentleman, 103, Prince-street.

A BEDROOM to LET. 19, O'Connell-street.

APARTMENTS, Furnished, healthy, and handy to town. 109, Upper Forbes-street, Darlinghurst, corner of Ann-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, or Furnished Apartments. 20, Wynyard-square.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, or PARTIAL BOARD, 8, O'Connell-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—Mrs. LANG'S, 244, Castlereagh-st., near Burt's Bazaar. Terms moderate.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for two gentlemen, £1 1s. per week. Mrs. HENRY, 94, Elizabeth-st. North.

BOARD and Residence. Mrs. ELDER'S 294 and 296, Castlereagh-street, near Park-street. Terms, £1.

BALMAIN.—To be LET, or for SALE, the well-known family residence, GLENTWORTH HOUSE, with stable, coach-house, and paddock, replete with every convenience, in thorough repair. Particulars of E. RAMSAY, house agent, Balmain; or B. DARLEY, Patent Slip Wharf, Sydney.

ELEANOR VILLA, Snail's Bay, Balmain, containing dining, drawing, and 3 bed rooms, kitchen, store, pantry, bath-room, &c., quarter of an acre of garden, good water and plentiful supply, delightful situation, and within three minutes' walk of the Ferry. W. P. WOOLCOTT, Exchange corner.

FOR HIRE.—A first-class open CARRIAGE, and pair of quiet horses, for hire by the hour, day, or week. J. WOOD'S Livery Stables, William-street.

HOUSE to LET, in Bourke-street, Surry Hills, opposite the Wesleyan Chapel; good water.

HORSE AUCTION SALES YARD.—To LET, those centrally-situated STABLES, in Pitt-street, opposite the School of Arts. R. FORBES, King-street.

HOUSE TO LET, in Riley-street, near Liverpool-street, containing eight rooms, large yard (water and taxes paid), upper and lower verandahs; rent £1 2s 6d per week. JOHN S. PACEY, next Commerce Hall, South Head Road.

MIRIAMVILLE, HUNTER'S HILL.—To LET or SELL, with immediate possession, the HOUSE and GROUNDS of Mr. John Levien, having a frontage to the Parramatta River, with enclosed bathing house, &c., and replete with every comfort for a respectable family. For terms and cards to view, apply to C. H. LONG, 19, Hunter-street.

NEAT VERANDAH COTTAGE, Ryde, known as Shirley Cottage, lately occupied by Mrs. Brain, within ten minutes' walk of the steamers wharf, with garden and orchard. W. P. WOOLCOTT, Exchange Corner.

OFFICE TO LET, on the first floor, spacious and lofty. E. T. PENFOLD, next the Royal Hotel.

OFFICES to LET, commodious and central. Apply C. C. FINCH, 84, King-street.

RESIDENCE, &c., of a superior description, for a gentleman, or lady and gentleman; references given and required. Address X., Box 13, Post Office.

TO LET, a large SHOP, at Miller's Point; rent moderate. Apply R. W. MOORE, Queen's Wharf.

TO LET, Two ROOMS and a Kitchen, with moderate terms. No. 1, Rushcutter View, Paddington.

TO LET, Stockton House, 17, Prince-street. Apply next door, or Fortune of War, Lower George-street.

TO LET, HOUSE, 4 rooms, kitchen, shed, &c. C. M. DEANE, next door Rose-st., Shepherd's Paddock.

THOSE Extensive SHOPS and PREMISES, 91 feet deep, next to Mountcastle's, George-street, To LET.

TO LET, a HOUSE of shop and four rooms. 249, Sussex-street, near Bathurst-street; key next door.

TO LET, a HOUSE, in Viles-buildings, Kent-street North. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, No. 2, Lyons-terrace. Apply to Messrs. BILLYARD and CURTIS, Hunter street.

TWO BEDROOMS and SITTING-ROOM to LET—each overlooking the harbour. Private board if required. 9, George-street North.

TO LET, No. 3, Fitzroy-terrace, Pitt-street, Redfern, containing six rooms. Apply to J. BRUSH, Alma Cottage, Cleveland-street, or 407, George-street.

TO LET, a comfortable waterside residence, at Snail's Bay, Balmain. Rent moderate. Apply to W. L. RICHARDSON, Willow Tree Works, York-street.

TO LET, a HOUSE of 3 rooms, with water, Royal-terrace. Apply to A. STEEL, Devonshire-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, SHOP and DWELLING-HOUSE, at the North Shore, within five minutes' walk of the ferry, and nearly opposite the Billy Blue Inn. Apply to BILLYARD and CURTIS, 32, Hunter-street.

TO BE LET or SOLD, Water side PREMISES, situated in Lower George-street, Parramatta, formerly known as the Steam Packet Hotel. Apply to S. H. WILSON, Manly Beach.

TO LET, HOUSE, No. 24, Cumberland-street North, overlooking the Harbour, containing twelve rooms. Rent, £110. Apply to Messrs. BILLYARD and CURTIS, Hunter-street.

TO LET, HOUSE and SHOP, No. 150, William-street, near Victoria-street. Rent, £1 per week. Apply to Messrs. BILLYARD and CURTIS, Hunter-street.

TO be LET, the extensive SHOP and PREMISES, situated in George-street, near King-street, lately occupied by Mr. Gould. For particulars apply to Mr. THOMAS MAC CULLOCH, Wynyard-street.

TO LET, snug Public HOUSE, in Barker's-street, bottom of Bathurst-street, opposite Russell's Foundry, where there are more than two hundred men at work. Coming in low. The party leaving through ill-health.

TO LET, near Fort-street, three six-roomed HOUSES, well finished and very comfortable, with harbour view; rent, £1 per week, city rates paid. Apply to Mr. MURPHY, 17, Windmill-street.

TO BE LET, a PUBLIC-HOUSE, well situated, near Mudgee, having all the appliances for doing a good business. For particulars apply to J. G. WALLER and CO., wine and spirit merchants, Wynyard-square, Sydney.

TO BE LET, a HOUSE, situate in Pitt-street, Redfern, containing six rooms, with pantry, &c. The outhouses consist of kitchen with servants' room over, wash-house, stable, and coach-house. For particulars, &c., apply to JOHN T. BAPTIST, jun., Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, or for SALE, furnished or unfurnished, on favourable terms, a first-class stone-built VILLA, in the suburbs, with extensive highly improved grounds, orchard, vinery, &c.; stables, coach-house, and every family convenience complete. Apply to RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Pitt-street.

TO BE LET, between Newtown and Petersham, a COTTAGE, containing 5 rooms, with large garden and good supply of water in all seasons, delightfully situated, commanding extensive views, and easy of access by railway or omnibus. Rent moderate. Apply to Mr. H. DAVIS, Victoria Wharf, Erskine-street.

TO MILLINERS and DRESSMAKERS.—An opportunity not often presented.—A Draper, just established in one of the best business localities of Sydney, not intending to keep Millinery, is desirous of LETTING the ROOM, built for that purpose, with an adjoining Bedroom, to some one combining the above trades. A private entrance and use of kitchen allowed. Apply 728, George-street, Haymarket. N.B.—Rent low.

TO LET, the well-known Public-house TRAFALGAR INN, Newtown, situate on the Newtown Road, near the Toll-bar, with fixtures, &c., &c. The house contains one of the largest public or assembly rooms on the Newtown Road, and is suitable for lodges, concerts, public meetings, &c.; also large dining and bed rooms; good stables, garden, yard, and a never-failing well of water. The house is in good repair, and immediate possession can be given. The above will be let at the moderate rent of two pounds per week, for one or more years. Apply to ALEXANDER MOORE and CO., auctioneers and brokers, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street.

TO LET, a first-class HOTEL, at Bathurst, capable of doing a very large and respectable business. It is well designed as a Family Hotel, has a magnificent Ball-room—allowed to be the best room in Bathurst. The house is replete with every convenience, and thoroughly furnished throughout. The stables and yard are suited to a large coaching business. The furniture, bar fixtures, and stock to be taken at a valuation, a portion of the purchase money remaining on credit if necessary.

This is a capital opportunity for anyone desirous of conducting a respectable and first-class hotel.

For further particulars apply to J. G. WALLER and CO., Wynyard-square, Sydney, 16th August.

TO LET, that well-known and desirable HOTEL, situated in the flourishing and rising town of Toowoomba, known as the Royal Exchange Hotel, and now in the occupation of Mr. F. Mole.

The house is situated at the corner of Margaret-street, and opposite the reserve of the Royal Agricultural Society of Queensland, and in the immediate vicinity of the Court-house and Gaol, and is the first hotel for travellers from Brisbane and Ipswich proceeding to the northern and western districts of the colony.

The house contains twelve large bedrooms, four parlours, one coffee-room with folding doors thirty-three feet long, pantry, large detached kitchen with covered passage, laundry, servants' room; billiard-room, fitted with one of Thurston's best tables, complete.

The present proprietor retiring with an independence, no premium is required for the good-will.

For rent and other particulars apply to JOHN WATTS, Esq., Eton Vale, near Drayton; or to Mr. THOMAS ALFORD, auctioneer, &c., Toowoomba, Queensland.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be Sold by Auction, at

WOOLLER'S Horse Repository, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

Several good horses, suitable for any work.

Also horses and carts, spring carts, dog carts, drays, harness, &c.

N.B.—No charge for entering horses for sale.

Proceeds payable immediately after sale.

THIS DAY.

Second-hand Phaeton.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

A second-hand phaeton, for one or two horses.

Pair of Bay Horses.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock,

A well matched pair of bay geldings, 4 and 5 years old, own brothers.

These horses were bred at Goulburn, and are just out of the breeder's hands; well broken, and have been driven together a few times through Sydney.

WEDNESDAY'S Horse Sale.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock,

Pair of bay carriage geldings
Grey cob
Bay ditto
Several harness horses
And 30 other horses. Also,
Brown cart stallion, by imported Drayman.

Cart Stallion.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. M. Mahoney, of Pitt Town, to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock,

A dark brown cart stallion, rising 6 years old, sire Mr. Hoskisson's imported cart-horse Drayman; dam also by an imported sire. This horse has great power and substance, and is considered to be one of the best horses in the district. He is broken to harness and a good worker.

Clothing, Watches, Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Cutlery &c., &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

4 boxes new and second hand clothing
Men's white and regatta shirts
25 gold and silver watches
Rings, guard and albert chains, brooches
2 superior opera glasses, 3 telescopes
Razors and razor strops, penknives
Shaving brushes and sundries.

Terms, cash.

To Bakers and others.

Leasehold Property, Household Furniture, Troughs, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, corner of Wyndham and Raglan streets Waterloo Estate, on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock,

The unexpired lease of an allotment of ground, together with a four-roomed dwelling-house and bakehouse.

Also,

The household furniture and effects
Baker's troughs, peels, &c.

Terms, cash.

Spring Drapery, Fancy and Straw Goods, Slops, &c.
Just landed ex Lochiel, Antipodes, and Jason.

FRIDAY, 19th,
At 11 o'clock sharp.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,

A large and seasonable assortment of spring drapery, fancy and straw goods, slops, &c., &c.

Terms, liberal.

The Ironmongery saved from the late Fire, portion of Messrs. E. C. Weekes' and Co.'s Stock.

By Order of the Sydney Insurance Company.

MONDAY, 22nd,
TUESDAY, 23rd,
At 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their old Sale Rooms, next Messrs. Foss and Co.'s, Pitt-street,

The whole of the ironmongery, &c., saved from the late fire.

The lots may be viewed, and catalogues obtained, on application to the auctioneers.

Terms, cash.

On THURSDAY, September 18th, at 12 o'clock.

Newton and Wilson's Sewing Machines.

On account of whom it may concern.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his New Rooms, opposite the Royal Hotel, on THURSDAY next, September 18th, at 12 o'clock,

2 Newton and Wilson's sewing machines.

On account of whom it may concern.

Terms, cash.

On THURSDAY, September 18th, at 11 o'clock.

Substantial Household Furniture
Rosewood Pianoforte, Valuable Books
Kitchen Utensils, and Sundries.

Removed from Balmain to Mr. Muriel's New Auction Rooms, opposite the Royal Hotel.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his new Rooms, on THURSDAY next, at 11 o'clock,

A quantity of very substantial household furniture, rosewood pianoforte, valuable books, kitchen utensils, and sundries.

The property of a gentleman leaving for Queensland, and must be disposed of to the highest bidder.

Terms, cash.

On THURSDAY, September 18th, at 11 o'clock.

Important Sale of the Most Elegant and Valuable Description of Goods, Articles of Vertu, &c., and must positively be sold to close consignments (per Colonial Empire) by next mail.

Double Guns
Pea Rifles
Sterling Silver Dressing-Cases
Ditto Jewel Cases
Inlaid Cabinets
Rare and Valuable Books
Barometer and Aneroid
Superb Plated Ware, &c.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his New Rooms, opposite the Royal Hotel, on THURSDAY, September 18th, at 11 o'clock prompt,

A collection of the most valuable and elegant description of goods, articles of vertu, &c., ever offered to the public, all of which must positively be sold to close consignments per Colonial Empire.

A few only of the articles are enumerated, viz.—

Dressing-cases, sterling silver fittings
Double gun in case, by Deane and Adams
Ditto, by Tatham
Ditto, by Westley Richards
Small pea rifle in case,—first-class
Old China vases and plates
Ladies' best kid boots
Gents' ditto
Rosini's Views of Rome
Ditto ditto Pompeii
Large surveyor's table
First-rate sextant
Mounted barometer, by Dollond
Portable chest of drawers, in cases for travelling
Very superior field glass
Plated dish-covers, soup tureen, very good
Corner dishes, ditto
Complete medicine chest
Superior telescope
Mahogany case of fish-knives
Ditto desert knives
Very large deed box, fire-proof
Valuable Bible, 166 years old, rare edition
Scott's ditto 3 vols
The Microcosm of London, illustrated in colours, very choice edition
First-rate very superior aneroid
Ladies' inlaid cabinet, English made
One of the prettiest and best made jewel cases
Gentlemen's signet rings
Despatch box, &c.

Terms, cash.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 16th September, 1862.

BENNETT V. ALLAN.

ON FRIDAY next, the 19th instant, at noon, at the Auctioneering Establishment, Pitt-street North, Sydney, known as Allan and Hill's Auction Rooms (unless this writ be previously satisfied), the SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction, the half or undivided share of the abovenamed defendant, Andrew Allan, in the business, the fixtures and furniture of the said establishment; also, at the defendant's residence, Forbes-street, Sydney, household furniture, &c. &c.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

Subscription, 20s. per quarter.

CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Two lines	One shilling.
Four lines	Two shillings.
Six lines	Three shillings.
Eight lines	Four shillings.

And 3d. (three pence) per line for every additional line to each insertion.

*** All advertisements under six lines will be charged 3s. to advertiser's account, if booked.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages 3s. each insertion.

N.B.—Advertisers in the country can remit payment by postage stamps.

SYDNEY:—Printed and published by JOHN FAIRFAX AND SONS at the Office of the Sydney Morning Herald, Pitt and Hunter streets, Wednesday, September 17th, 1862.